The Mapleton Item.

OL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 4, 1894. NO. 1

ENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains ll depart from Mapleton (eastern standard ne) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. ., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every ay, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.5) (limited), 7.35 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48. P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg. 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mixed, No. 4.	Mail, No. 6.
p. m.	a, m	a m.		a. m	p. m.	p
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 59
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 4_
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 0'
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	6 42
		746	Rockhill			4 48
			Rockhill			4 36
2 30	10 42			9 58	2 40	
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.29, P. M., Cook's, 4.39, Cole's, 4.52, Saltillo, 5.17, Three Springs, 5.24, Beersville, 5.36, Rockhill, 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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MY BEST.

I may perform no deed of great renown,
No glorious act to millions manifest,
Yet in my little labors up and down
I'll do my best.

I may not paint a perfect masterpiece,
Nor carve a statue by the world confest
A miracle of art—yet will not cease
To do my best.

My name is not upon the roll of fame,
'Tis on the name of common life imprest,
But I'll keep marking just the same,
And do my best.

Sometimes I sing a very simple song,
And send it onward to the east or west;
Although in silentness it rolls along,
I do my best.

Sometimes I write a very little hymn—
The joy within me could not be repressed—
Though no one reads, the letters are so dim,
I do my best—

My very best; and if at close of day,
Worn out, I sit me down a while to rest,
I still will mend my garments, if I may,
And do my best.

It may not be beautiful or grand;
But I must try to be so careful, lest
I fail to do what's put into my hand—
My very best.

Better and better every stitch must be,
The last a little stronger than the rest;
Good Master, help my eyes, that they may see
To do my best.

The Three Bears.

BY COL. HOWARD APPLEBY.

There were four of us camping out among the Rockies one summer; Jim Gaines, Ben Raleigh, Dick Darling and your humble servant. We were all young men, and all very anxious to get all we could out of the eight weeks we had before us, and as we were strangers in the place, we engaged a personage called by his neighbors "Uncle Nick Bolton" to be our guide and counselor.

Uncle Nick's terms were these: "*I* see to you boys; my old woman she'll cook and wash, and we'll hev to bring Baby along, 'cause we don't never leave her alone. We hev our own tent, you hev yourn—mess together, of course. Baby won't be no trouble to *you*."

"Not likely," I said, being spokesman for the party. "It's all right, Mr. Bolton—you understand these things."

"Very well, then," said the trapper. "Done is the word; only don't mister me. I ain't stuck up, but when a man has been called 'Uncle Nick Bolton' for nigh onto thirty year he don't want strangers to take that honor ofi'n him. It's like call'n' General Grant mister, or mister'n' the doctor. No offense, but young folks had orter show their broughten up to folks and I take it on me to p'int it out when they don't."

"Excuse me, Uncle Nick Bolton," I said; "I won't do it again."

"Very well," he said. "No more needed."

And so we started out next day with our horses and a big wagon, which sheltered Uncle Nick, his wife—Aunt Mahala—and baby.

To our astonishment, "Baby" was a girl of eighteen—a blushing little beauty—dressed very prettily in a proper outing suit, and as different from her parents as a rose-bush is from a hickory-tree.

Where American girls pick up their knowledge, I do not know.

Baby had managed to get quite a society air, and used very good English. Moreover, she was the sweetest little beauty alive, and in the course of twenty-four hours we all fell in love with her. That was quite natural. The one girl amongst us need not have been as lovely as Baby Bolton was to have been admired. But as it was she was simply idolized. She knew it, too.

Baby was not a flirt, but girls will be girls, and Lord forbid they should ever be anything else! Life would be much less pleasant. As it was, when we had had our day's hunting or our day's fishing, our climb or gallop, or whatever it was, the fellow who could get Baby to himself out in the moonlight was envied by the others. She never stayed long however. Old Mrs. Bolton was a tolerable chaperon, though she had no idea what the word meant. Let Baby be out of sight five minutes, and upon the night fell a warwhoop that wakened the echoes of the mountains, followed by a shrill:

"You, Baby, come right along in here! Do you hear?"

Baby always obeyed. She was a good little girl to her parents, and she liked to tease us. Not a flirt at all, I have said, but I know each man believed himself especially favored and intended to bear away the prize as soon as possible, despite the prospect of a rather formidable mother-in-law in the person of Mrs. Bolton, who went about with an immense knife in her hand, with which she carved, speared potatoes and other vegetables from the pots and pans and afterward used to eat her own dinner.

Aunt Mahala Bolton, with her long sun-bonnet tipped over her face, whetting this knife upon a stone, was a figure to be remembered for a lifetime.

However, Baby somehow had charming table manners, and provided us all with birch-bark napkin-rings, marked with our initials, and did her best to save us from the knife-point—all this while showing no sign of being ashamed of the curious habits of her mother.

Never was a happier camp. The little flavor of jealously was not bitter enough to poison our pleasure, and we looked forward to eight weeks of solid fun. But, alas, at the end of the fourth we returned, one night, to find that something dreadful had occurred.

Mrs. Bolton and Baby had been out in search of bluebirds, and had collected a great pailful, when suddenly Mrs. Bolton espied three bears waddling toward them. As she described it, "They r'ared up and commenced to beller." And Baby dropped the pail of berries and fled. That was all that saved their lives, Mrs. Bolton declared, for the bears stopped long enough to eat the fruit and gave them a chance. Once home, Baby fainted away, and was now huddled up in a small heap in the corner, vowing never to go out of doors again while she stayed in what she called that "frightful place," insisting on being taken home the first thing in the morning, hearing a bear's growl in every sound, and altogether, unlike our bright little beauty.

We were shocked, grieved and in utter consternation; for old Bolton seemed inclined to do as his daughter demanded, and to lose Baby from amongst us could not be thought of. But all at once we conceived a bright idea—that of exterminating the bears, of going forth to slay them and laying their skins at Baby's feet.

Old Bolton also spoke of bear-steaks with gusto, though Baby shrieked at the idea, and declared that, standing on their hind legs, they looked like tramps in fur coats. However, she promised to stay if we killed the three bears.

And the next day, at what Uncle Nick called sun-up, we were off, and each man felt himself Baby's knight, and made him tie a bit of ribbon in his cap, and I do not believe that I was the only one that whispered in her shell-like ear;

"If I kill the bear I will ask a reward. Will you give it to me?" or words to that effect.

We were all attired after Uncle Nick's pattern, in fur and buckskin, all armed with gun and knife, all longing for our first bear fight. Baby waved her kerchief to us, and Mrs. Bolton flourished her gingham apron wildly, and we were very hopeful as we rode into the woods and saw emerging from them a rider. He was tall, and rode in the English fashion, which is very different from the Western style, which makes a man seem part of his horse. As we were all fur and buckskin, so he was all checked cloth and knitted worsted. He wore a cloth helmet and carried pistols, and he had close-cropped hair and mutton-chop whiskers. At a distance he looked thirty, but when he came closer we saw that he was a mere youth.

"Beg pardon," he said, addressing Uncle Nick.

"For what? What hev you been a doin'?" queried the old gentleman quite sternly.

The boy blushed and laughed.

"Why, really," he said, "I—I only wanted to ask a question, don't you know. I am over for the shooting, and my grand-father told me on no account to miss the bison, for they were great sport, and I—really, I haven't met one to-day and I thought you might kindly direct me, don't you know." And as he spoke, he screwed a single eye-glass into his eye.

"Where to find the buffalo?" asked Uncle Nick. "My son, most of 'em was dead when you was born, and the rest has died since. Maybe you might find a skull or two, or some bones out on the plains, but even them has been gone from the Rockies these twenty years."

"Really, you know, that's quite news to me," said the young man. "Thanks, awfully. Ashamed to have troubled you." And he rode on.

Now we, from the East, knew that that was an Englishman; but Uncle Nick had never saw anything like him before. He had grinned openly as he spoke to him. As soon as he was out of hearing he began to roar with laughter. He was the funniest thing he ever saw. Some woman had knitted him, he thought, as ma used to knit dolls for Baby in her childhood. Had he been in a "sylum" and had his head shaved, and what in thunder did a man w with one spectacle-glass tied string? And to hummo Nick, we roared too. I joke that pleased him wl that he'd be hunting next, and Jim pleas speaking of the boy years after." Of cou ed to please Baby's fa

Somehow, I reall young man's face an and his mistake abou was not so absurd to cle Nick, for I mysel that they had so co out until I came to t

We rode along, l ing a sharp lookout seeing none.

"They 've got some hidin'-place or another," said Uncle Nick. "We have got to look fur a cave."

And caves we found in plenty, but no bears.

"The wimmin must hev seen 'em," Uncle Nick said, when he came to an empty pail, much battered, lying amongst tufts of spear-grass. "They ain't left a berry. Guess there warn't no danger, though. A b'ar is a decent critter, so long as he ain't starvin'. And the woods is full of berries—and they is ant-hills and bee-trees, plenty. Still, b'ar-steaks relishes, and I'm bound to hev the critters' skins."

We, on our part, had sworn to exterminate the creatures who had frightened our idol, but neither Uncle Nick's longing for b'ar-meat or our gallantry brought us luck. Never had hunters such bad fortune. Not a growl was heard all day, and in the darkness of the night we lost ourselves, and were informed by Uncle Nick that there was nothing for it but to sit down and wait for sun-up, for he had got mixed up for the first time in his life.

In the early dawn, a party of unhappy and disappointed men made their way homeward. Hungry as we were, we were not glad to see our tents in the distance, for now we must present ourselves to Baby without having fulfilled our vows. Shame oppressed us, but in a few moments it changed to terror.

Uncle Nick suddenly paused and uttered a roar; and we all saw that an immense black object lay across our path, and farther on another. Two bears! Big fellows they were, too! But it was not given to us to slay them, for they were both dead.

"The wimmen must hev killed them!" faltered Uncle Nick. "But Lord knows what's happened to *them*! I don't durst go and see!"

However, at that moment his fears were allayed, for both came running out of the tent. Aunt Mahala talking at the top of her voice Baby crying out, wringing her hands and sobbing. As we gathered about her, she uttered these inexplicable words:

"Go find him! Go save him! Oh, dear, dear! Nothing can save him now! He is dead, dead! I know it! So brave, so handsome; and he preserved our lives! Oh, what shall I do! Oh, dear, dear, dear!"

However, her mother was more coherent and explained matters.

"You weren't much more than out of sight," she said, lo and behold, in marched them three bears! Come straight into camp and be-un to eat things up. I tried to 'em away, but I hadn't no I only made 'em mad. re comin' for us, when up anger—a real purty young nd he bowed to me, and : 'Beg pardon, but don't ed. I'll attend to those madam.' My lands! He l to 'em! There was such ght as I never seen in all days! Two of 'em was the other was a she, and I remembered her cubs and to see to 'em. The young follered on. 'Stop!' says I. l rue it if you dont'!' He again. 'Beg pardon,' he but I never had such sport

Continued on eighth page.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Sustaining Power of Religion."

TEXT: *"Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver and her feathers with yellow gold."*—Psalms lxviii., 13.

I suppose you know what the Israelites did down in Egyptian slavery. They made bricks. Amid the utensils of the brickkiln there were also other utensils of cookery—the kettles, the pots, the pans, with which they prepared their daily food, and when these poor slaves, tired of the day's work, lay down to rest they lay down among the implements of cookery and the implements of hard work. When they arose in the morning, they found their garments covered with the clay, and the smoke, and the dust, and besmirched and begrimed with the utensils of cookery.

But after a while the Lord broke up that slavery, and He took these poor slaves into a land where they had better garb, bright and clean and beautiful apparel. No more bricks for them to make. Let Pharaoh make his own bricks. When David, in my text, comes to describe the transition of these poor Israelites from their bondage amid the brickkilns into the glorious emancipation for which God had prepared them, he says, "Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver and her feathers with yellow gold."

Miss Whately, the author of a celebrated book, "Life In Egypt," said she sometimes saw people in the East cooking their food on the tops of houses, and that she had often seen just before sundown pigeons and doves, which had during the heat of the day been hiding among the kettles and the pans with which the food was prepared, picking up the crumbs that they might find. Just about the hour of sunset they would spread their wings and fly heavenward, entirely unsoiled by the region in which they had moved, for the pigeon is a very cleanly bird.

And as the pigeons flew away the setting sun would throw silver on their wings and gold on their breasts. So you see it is not a farfetched simile or an unnatural comparison when David, in my text, says to these emancipated Israelites, and says to all those who are brought out of any kind of trouble into any kind of spiritual joy, "Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver and her feathers with yellow gold."

Sin is the hardest of all taskmasters. Worse than Pharaoh, it keeps us drudging in a most degrading service, but after awhile Christ comes, and He says, "Let My people go," and we pass out from among the brickkilns of sin into the glorious liberty of the gospel. We put on the clean robes of a Christian profession, and when at last we soar away to the warm nest which God has provided for us in heaven we shall go fairer than a dove, its wings covered with silver and its feathers with yellow gold.

I am going to preach something which some of you do not believe, and that is that the grandest possible adornment is the religion of Jesus Christ. There are a great many people who suppose that religion is a very different thing from what it really is. The reason men condemn the Bible is because they do not understand the Bible. They have not properly examined it. Dr. Johnson said that Hume told a minister in the bishopric of Durham that he had never particularly examined the New Testament, yet all his life warring against it. Halley, the astronomer, announced his skepticism to Sir Isaac Newton, and Sir Isaac Newton said: "Now, sir, I have examined the subject, and you have not. And I am ashamed that you, professing to be a philosopher, consent to condemn a thing you have never examined."

And so men reject the religion of Jesus Christ because they really have never investigated it. They think it something undesirable, something that will not work, something Pecksniffian, something hypocritical, something repulsive, when it is so bright and so beautiful you might compare it to a chaffinch, you might compare it to a robin red breast, you might compare it to a dove—its wings covered with silver and its feathers with yellow gold.

But how is it if a young man becomes a Christian? All through the clubrooms where he associates, all through the business circles where he is known, there is commiseration. They say, "What a pity that a young man who had such bright prospects should so have been despoiled by those Christians, giving up all his worldly prospects for something which is of no particular present worth!" Here is a young woman who becomes a Christian—her voice, her face, her manners the charm of the drawing room.

Now all through the fashionable circles the whisper goes, "What a pity that such a bright light should have been extinguished, that such a graceful gait should be crippled, that such worldly prospects should be obliterated!" Ah, my friends, it can be shown that religion's ways are ways of pleasantness and that all her paths are peace; that religion, instead of being dark and doleful and lachrymose and repulsive, is bright and beautiful, fairer than a dove, its wings covered with silver and its feathers with yellow gold.

See, in the first place, what religion will do for a man's heart. I care not how cheerful a man may naturally be before conversion, conversion brings him up to a higher standard of cheerfulness. I do not say he will laugh any louder. I do not say but he may stand back from some forms of hilarity in which he once indulged, but there comes into his soul an immense satisfactio[n] young man not a Christian de[n] worldly successes to keep [h] Now he is prospered, now [h] salary, now he has a beaut[iful] now he has pleasant friend[s] more money than he knows [what] Everything goes bright and w[ell]

But trouble comes. There ar[e] men in the house this morning [who] tify out of their own experien[ce] times to young men troub[le] friends are gone, his salary is g[one] is gone. He goes down, dow[n] sour, cross, queer, misanthrop[ic] world, blames society, blam[es] blames everything, rushes per[haps] toxicating cup to drown his t[rou]stead of drowning his trouble [he] body and drowns his soul.

But here is a Christian [man] Trouble comes to him. Does [he] No! He throws himself back [on] sources of heaven. He says: [My] Father. Out of all these disast[ers] pluck advantage for my soul. A[ll] ises are mine, Christ is mine, Ch[rist] panionship is mine, heaven is m[ine] though my apparel be worn o[ut] gives me a robe of righteousn[ess] though my money be gone? I [have] deed to the whole universe in [my] 'All are yours.' What though [my] friends fall away? Ministerin[g] my body-guard. What though [I] my bread be sc[anty]

enjoyment compared with the deep, broad, overflowing river of God's peace, rolling midway in the Christian heart! Sometimes you have gone out on the iron bound beach of the sea when there has been a storm on the ocean, and you have seen the waves dash into white foam at your feet. They did not do you any harm. While there you thought of the chapter written by the psalmist, and perhaps you recited it to yourself while the storm was making commentary upon the passage: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble. Therefore will I not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea, though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof."

Oh, how independent the religion of Christ makes a man of worldly success and worldly circumstances! Nelson, the night before his last battle, said, "To-morrow I shall win either a peerage or a grave in Westminster Abbey." And it does not make much difference to the Christian whether he rises or falls in worldly matters. He has everlasting renown anyway. Other plumage may be torn in the blast, but that soul adorned with Christian grace is fairer than the dove—its wings covered with silver and its feathers with gold.

You and I have found out that people who pretend to be happy are not always happy. Look at that young man caricaturing the Christian religion, scoffing at everything good, going into roistering drunkenness, dashing the champagne bottle to the floor, rolling the glasses from the barroom counter, laughing, shouting, stamping the floor. Is he happy? I will go to his midnight pillow. I will see him turn the gas off. I will ask myself if the pillow on which he sleeps is as soft as the pillow on which that pure young man sleeps.

Ah, no! When he opens his eyes in the morning, will the world be as bright to him as to that young man who retired at night saying his prayers, invoking God's blessing upon his own soul and the souls of his comrades and father and mother and brothers and sisters far away? No, no! His laugh will ring out from the saloon so that you hear it as you pass by, but it is hollow laughter. In it is the snapping of heartstrings and the rattle of prison gates. Happy—that young man happy?

Let him fill high the bowl; he cannot drown an upbraiding conscience. Let the balls roll through the bowling alley; the deep rumble and the sharp crack cannot overpower the voices of condemnation. Let him whirl in the dance of sin and temptation and death; all the brilliancy of the scene cannot make him forget the last look of his mother when he left home, when she said to him: "Now, my son, you will do right; I am sure you will do right. You will, won't you?" That young man happy? Why, across every night there flit shadows of eternal darkness; there are adders coiled up in every cup; there are vultures of despair striking their iron beaks into his heart; there are skeleton fingers of grief pinching at the throat.

I come in amid the clicking of the glasses and under the flashing of the chandeliers, and I cry: "Woe! Woe! The way of the ungodly shall perish. There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked. The way of transgressor is hard." Oh, my friends, there is more joy in one drop of Christian satisfaction than in whole rivers of sinful delight. Other wings may be drenched of the storm and splashed of the tempest, but the dove that comes in through the window of this heavenly ark has wings like the dove covered with silver and her feathers with yellow gold.

Again, I remark, religion is an adornment in the style of usefulness into which it inducts a man. Here are two young men. The one has fine culture, exquisite wardrobe, plenty of friends, great worldly success, but he lives for himself. His chief care is for his own comfort. He lives uselessly. He dies unregretted. Here is another young man. His apparel may not be so good; his education may not be so thorough. He lives for others. His happiness is to make others happy. He is as self denying as that dying soldier falling in the ranks, when he said: "Colonel, there is no need of those boys tiring themselves by carrying me to the hospital. Let me die just where I am." So this young man of whom I speak loves God, wants all the world to love him, is not ashamed to carry a bundle of clothes up that dark alley to the poor. Which of those young men do you admire the better? The one a sham, the other a prince imperial.

Oh, do you know of anything, my hearer, that is more beautiful than to see a young man start out for Christ? Here is some one falling; he lifts him up. Here is a vagabond boy; he introduces him to a mission school. Here is a family freezing to death; he carries them a scuttle of coal. There are 800,000,000 perishing in midnight heathen darkness. By all possible means he tries to send them the gospel. He may be laughed at, and he may be sneered at, and he may be caricatured, but he is not ashamed to go everywhere saying: "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ. It is the power of God and the wisdom of God unto salvation."

Such a young man can go through everything. There is no force on earth or in hell that can resist him. I show you three spectacles

Spectacle the First—Napoleon passed by with the host that went down with him to Egypt and up with him through Russia and crossed the continent on the bleeding heart of which he set his iron heel, and across the quivering flesh of which he went grinding the wheels of his gun carriages—in his dying moment asking his attendants to put on his military boots for him.

Spectacle the Second—Voltaire, bright and learned and witty and eloquent, with tongue and voice and strategem infernal, warring against God and poisoning whole kingdoms with his infidelity, yet applauded by the clapping hands of thrones and empires and continents—his last words, in delirium supposing Christ standing by the bedside—his last words, "Crush that wretch!"

Spectacle the Third—Paul—Paul, insignicant in person, thrust out from all refined [s]tation, scourged, spat on, hounded like [a] beast from city to city, yet trying to [b]e the world good and heaven full; an[d] [r]esurrection to those who mourned [b]arred gates of the dead; speaking [w]ions which light up the eyes of [g]od and orphanage and want with [a] certain and eternal release; un[t]il before those who could take his [c]heek flushed with transport and [h]eaven; with one hand shaking [a]ll the foes of earth and all the [p]es of hell, and with the other [b]oning messenger angels to come [o]n away as he says: "I am now [b]e offered, and the time of my de[p]t hand. I have fought the good [h]ave finished my course; I have [k]th. Henceforth there is laid up [c]own of righteousness, which the [R]ighteous Judge, will give me."

[T]he three spectacles do you most [w]hen the wind of death struck the [i]nfidel, they were tossed [u]s in a tempest, drenched of the [r]n of the hurricane, their dismal [t]hrough the everlasting storm, [a] wave and the wind of death [l]ike an albatross, he made a [t]empest and one day floated [c]alm, clear summer of heaven, [t]he dove, its wings covered

gold. Oh, are you not in love with such a religion—a religion that can do so much for a man while he lives and so much for a man when he comes to die?

I suppose you may have noticed the contrast between the departure of a Christian and the departure of an infidel. Diodorus, dying in chagrin because he could not compose a joke equal to the joke uttered at the other end of the table; Zeuxis, dying in a fit of laughter at the sketch of an aged woman—a sketch made by his own hand; Mazarin, dying playing cards, his friend holding his hands because he was unable to hold them himself.

All that on one side, compared with the departure of the Scotch Minister, who said to his friends: "I have no interest as to whether I live or die. If I die I shall be with the Lord, and if I live the Lord will be with me." Or the last words of Washington, "It is well." Or the last word of McIntosh, the learned and the great, "Happy!" Or the last words of Hannah More, the Christian poetess, "Joy!" Or those thousands of Christians who have gone saying: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit! Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!" "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

Behold the contrast. Behold the charm of the one, behold the darkness of the other. Now, I know it is very popular in this day for young men to think there is something more charming in skepticism than in religion. They are ashamed of the old-fashioned religion of the cross, and they pride themselves on their free thinking on all these subjects. My young friends, I want to tell you what I know from observation—that while skepticism is a beautiful land at the start, it is a great Sahara desert at the last.

Years ago a minister's son went off from home to college. At college he formed the acquaintance of a young man whom I shall call Ellison. Ellison was an infidel. Ellison scoffed at religion, and the minister's son soon learned from him the infidelity, and when he went home on his vacation broke his father's heart by his denunciations of Christianity. Time passed on, and vacation came, and the minister's son went off to spend the vacation and was on a journey and came to a hotel. The hotel keeper said: "I am sorry that to-night I shall have to put you in a room adjoining one where there is a very sick and dying man. I can give you no other accommodation." "Oh," said the young college student and minister's son, "that will make no difference to me, except the matter of sympathy with anybody that is suffering."

The young man retired to his room, but could not sleep. All night long he heard the groaning of the sick man or the step of the watchers, and his soul trembled. He thought to himself: "Now, there is only a thin wall between me and a departing spirit. How if Ellison should know how I feel? How if Ellison should know how my heart flutters? What if Ellison knew my skepticism gave way?" He slept not.

In the morning, coming down, he said to the hotel keeper, "How is the sick man?" "Oh," said the hotel keeper, "he is dead, poor fellow. The doctors told us he could not last through the night." "Well," said the young man, "what was the sick one's name—where is he from?" "Well," said the hotel keeper, "he is from Providence College." "Providence College! What is his name?" "Ellison. "Ellison!" Oh, how the young man was stunned! It was his old college mate—dead without any hope.

It was many hours before the young man could leave that hotel. He got on his horse and started homeward, and all the way he heard something saying to him: "Dead! Lost! Dead! Lost!" He came to no satisfaction until he entered the Christian life, until he entered the Christian ministry, until he became one of the most eminent missionaries of the cross, the greatest Baptist missionary the world has ever seen since the days of Paul—no superior to Adoniram Judson. Mighty on earth, mighty in heaven—Adoniram Judson. Which do you like the best, Judson's skepticism or Judson's Christian life, Judson's suffering for Christ's sake, Judson's almost martyrdom? Oh, young man, take your choice between these two kinds of lives. Your own heart tells you this morning the Christian life is more admirable, more peaceful, more comfortable and more beautiful.

Oh, if religion does so much for a man on earth, what will it do for him in heaven? That is the thought that comes to me now. If a soldier can afford to shout "Huzza!" when he goes into battle, how much more jubilantly he can afford to shout "Huzza!" when he has gained the victory. If religion is so good a thing to have here, how bright a thing it will be in heaven! I want to see that young man when the glories of heaven have robed and crowned him. I want to hear him sing when all huskiness of earthly colds is gone and he rises up with the great doxology.

I want to know what standard he will carry when marching under arches of pearl in the army of banners. I want to know what company he will keep in the land where they are all kings and queens forever and ever. If I have induced one of you this morning to begin a better life, then I want to know it. I may not in this world clasp hands with you in friendship. I may not hear from your own lips the story of temptation and sorrow, but I will clasp hands with you when the sea is passed and the gates are entered.

That I might woo you to a better life, and that I might show you the glories with which God clothes His dear children in heaven, I wish I could this morning swing back one of the twelve gates that there might dash upon your ear one shout of the triumph; that there might flame upon your eyes one blaze of the splendor. Oh, when I speak of that good land, you involuntarily think of some one there that you loved—father, mother, brother, sister or dear little child garnered already.

You want to know what they are doing this morning. I will tell you what they are doing. Singing! You want to know what they wear. I will tell you what they wear. Coronets of triumph! You wonder why oft they look to the gate of the temple and watch and wait. I will tell you why they watch and wait and look to the gate of the temple. For your coming! I shout upward the news to-day, for I am sure some of you will repent and start for heaven: "Oh, ye bright ones before the throne, your earthly friends are coming! Angels poising midair, cry up the name! Gatekeeper of heaven, send forward the tidings! Watchman on the battlements celestial, throw the signal!"

"Oh," you say, "religion I am going to have. It is only a question of time."

My brother, I am afraid that you may lose heaven the way Louis Philippe lost his empire. The Parisian mob came around the Tuileries, the national guard stood in defense of the palace, and the commander said to Louis Philippe: "Shall I fire now? Shall I order the troops to fire? With one volley we can clear the place." "No," said Louis Philippe, "not yet." A few minutes passed on, and then Louis Philippe, seeing the case was hopeless, said to the general, "Now is the time to fire." "No," said the general, "it is too late now. Don't you see that the soldiers are exchanging arms with the citizens? It is too late."

Down went the throne of Louis Philippe. Away from the earth went the house of Orleans, and all because the king said, "Not yet, not yet!" May God forbid that any of you should adjourn this great subject of religion [a]nd should postpone assailing your [s]oul [u]ntil too late, too l[ate]

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 8.

Lesson Text: "Discord in Jacob's Family," Gen. xxxii., 1-11—Golden Text: Gen. xlv., 24—Commentary.

1. "And Jacob dwelt in the land wherein his father was a stranger, in the land of Canaan." The margin says, "In the land of his father's sojournings." God spoke of Abraham as a stranger in the land, and Abraham spoke of himself as a stranger and a sojourner (Gen. xvii., 8; xxiii., 4). So also David in I Chron. xxix., 15. Compare I Pet. ii., 11. If we are Christ's, we are citizens of heaven (Phil. iii., 20, 21), but shall reign on the earth when the kingdom comes (Rev. v., 9, 10). The principal events in the intervening chapters since last lesson are the reconciliation with Esau, another appearance of God to Jacob and the death and burial of Isaac, Rachel and Deborah.

2. "These are the generations of Jacob. Joseph, being seventeen years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren, and Joseph brought unto his father their evil report." This is the tenth time that we have met in this book the phrase, "These are the generations," and it is the last time. Joseph and Benjamin were the younger sons of Jacob, and both were the children of his beloved Rachel, who died when Benjamin was born (chapter xxxv., 18, 19). It would seem that the conduct of Joseph's brethren was not commendable, and that he brought his father word to that effect.

3 "Now Israel loved Joseph more that all his children, because he was the son of his old age, and he made him a coat of many colors." Of all the sons of Jacob the two most honored by Jehovah were Judah and Joseph, for from Judah came the Messiah, and the birthright was Joseph's (I Chron. v., 2). See in verses 34, 35 of our lesson chapter how great was Jacob's love to this son, and how he refused to be comforted when he thought him dead.

4. "And when his brethren saw their father loved him more than all his brethren, they hated him and could not speak peaceably unto him." Joseph was in many respects a wondrous type of God's well beloved Son, Jesus, our Saviour. Observe him hated and separated from his brethren (Gen. xlix., 23, 26; Deut. xxxiii., 16), and think of Jesus hated without a cause (Ps. xxxv., 19; lxix., 4; John xv., 25). These brethren make us think of the elder brother in Luke xv., but the practical part is for us, if ever hated without a cause, to think of Jesus and rejoice in the privilege of fellowship with Him (I Pet. ii., 19-21).

5. "And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren, and they hated him yet the more." Joseph does not seem as yet to have known his brothers' hatred, and in the simplicity of his heart he told them his dream. We have already read of God coming to Abimelech, to Jacob and to Laban in a dream (xx., 3; xxxi., 11, 24), and in Job xxxiii., 14, 15, we read that God speaks to men in dreams and visions, if by any means He may turn them from their pride and the ruin to which it leads. There is not the same need for him to speak in dreams now that we have the whole word of God, yet we would not like to say that he never tells anything in dreams any more.

6. "And he said unto them, Hear, I pray you, this dream which I have dreamed." It must have deeply impressed Joseph and made him anxious to tell it. When we have the sure word of God concerning all coming events, how is it that we are so little impressed by it, and therefore so slow to speak of it? It must be simply unbelief on our part, or else willful ignorance, for as surely as Joseph's dreams were in due time fulfilled so shall every word of God be fulfilled. See Isa. xiv., 24; xlvi, 9, 10; Ps. xxxiii., 10, 11.

7. "For behold, we were binding sheaves in the field, and, lo, my sheaf arose, and also stood upright, and behold, your sheaves stood round about and made obeisance to my sheaf." The significance of the dream seems simple enough and the brethren evidently understood it, but it seemed very unlikely to be fulfilled. The sons of Jacob were doubtless familiar with the fact that God had spoken to their father and to Laban in a dream, and Joseph probably believed that God had now spoken to him. When any word of God takes hold of us as the very voice of God to our souls, we are not apt either to forget or keep still about it.

8. "And his brethren said to him, Shalt thou indeed reign over us? or shalt thou indeed have dominion over me? And they hated him yet the more for his dreams and for his words." Their hatred did not affect the dream nor its fulfillment, but only themselves, neither has the hatred of the Jews to their brother Jesus affected the fulfillment of the sure word of God that He shall sit on David's throne and reign over the house of Jacob forever (Isa. ix., 7; Luke i., 32, 33), but it has seriously affected themselves and will until they bow before Him in true penitence (Zech. ix., 10; xiii., 1).

9. "And he dreamed yet another dream and told it to his brethren, and said, Behold, I have dreamed a dream more, and, behold, the sun, and the moon, and the eleven stars made obeisance to me." Here is the same revelation with an enlargement including father and mother. The dream being doubled would prove that it was established by God, and that He would bring it to pass (xli., 32). And we know that it came to pass. When I read in Rev. xii. the record of the woman clothed with the sun, the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars, I associate that vision with this dream and think that the man child of that chapter will prove to be a first fruits from Israel in the time of the great tribulation, which with the church as a first fruits from all nations and both identified with Christ will form the complete man child to rule all nations. In due time we shall see.

10. "And he told it to his father and to his brethren, and his father rebuked him and said unto him: What is this dream that thou hast dreamed? Shall I and thy mother and thy brethren indeed come to bow down ourselves to thee to the earth?" His father saw the interpretation, and it went somewhat against the grain, but he lived to see it all fulfilled, and when he and his sons became thoroughly humbled before this same Joseph then it was well with them and they prospered. So shall it be with the Jews and Jesus. It is hard to humble, but all who walk in pride shall be made to come down (Dan. iv., 37; v., 20 margin). See also Isa. ii., 11, 17; Jas. iv., 10; I Pet. v., 6.

11. "And his brethren envied him, but his father observed the saying." Stephen said that, moved with envy, they sold him into Egypt (Acts vii., 9). Paul says, "Love envieth not" (I Cor. xii., 4). In I Pet. ii., 1, we are told to lay envy aside. It was well for his father to observe the saying, but had he believed it he might have found comfort when led to suppose that Joseph was dead. See Dan. vii., 28; Luke ii., 51; Rom. iv., 20, 21.—Lesson Helper.

Chicago's Horse Mart.

In 1893 th[ere] were sold in Chicago, at t[he] Union Stoc[k] [Y]ards, 64,540 horses for $7[,]

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

64TH DAY.—The Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, after a very brief session.

65TH DAY.—The funeral ceremonies of the late Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, took place in the Senate Chamber at 9 o'clock a. m., occupying only three-quarters of an hour, after which the Senate adjourned.

66TH DAY.—The Chinese treaty was favorably reported by the Foreign Committee.——The Senate adopted a resolution asking Secretary Smith whether the sugar refineries complied with the law.——A resolution abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was introduced.

67TH DAY.—The McGarrahan bill was passed without a division.——The House joint resolution appropriating $10,000 additional to carry out the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion act was passed.——The Senate reconsidered the vote by which it agreed to the resolution offered by Mr. Frye calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the employment and discharge of men employed on public improvements for political reasons.

The House.

84TH DAY.—The House received the report of Secretary Herbert on the armor-plate frauds at Carnegie's.——After passing some bills of minor importance, upon the announcement of Senator Colquitt's death, the House at 1 p. m. adjourned.

85TH DAY.—The House spent the day filibustering over the attempt of the Elections Committee to bring up the O'Neill-Joy contest.

86TH DAY.—The House adopted a rule providing for the disposal of two contested election cases, but the Republicans prevented final action on either by a filibuster.——Mr. Bryan argued in support of his resolution for the popular election of Senators.

87TH DAY.—A veto of the Bland seigniorage bill was received from the President.——The House fought all day over the O'Neill-Joy contested election case and the proceedings were turbulent.

88TH DAY—The day was largely consumed by filibustering.——The President's veto of the Bland bill was read.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT.

Prudente de Moraes Elected to Succeed Peixoto.

PRUDENTE DE MORAES.

President-elect Prudente de Moraes, of Brazil, says Harper's Weekly, was born about fifty years ago of wealthy and influential parents in Piracicaba, a large and important city in the middle of the coffee zone of the great State of San Paulo. He was educated in the best schools of his native country and adopted law as a profession. He early went into politics, and gained distinction as representative of his native State in the Lower House of Parliament in the days of the Empire. His course there as a republican in a very small minority was moderate, and distinguished for consummate tact and dignity. He made good use of his thorough knowledge of parliamentary laws and usages, and employed his ability as a debator to good advantage for his cherished republican principles.

In 1889, when the Republic was declared, Moraes was assigned the difficult position of Governor of San Paulo, which State he organized against the wealthy and influential monarchical party, which, though now in the minority, still shows formidable strength, defraying, as it does, the larger part of the expenses of the revolution that started in Rio Grande do Sul. In 1890 San Paulo sent him to the Constituent Assembly, called for the purpose of promulgating the Republic's constitution, and he was unanimously elected President by that body. He was then elected Vice-President of the Senate, of which, owing to Peixoto's elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, he has been the only actual presiding officer. Minister Mendonca, who was a fellow-student in law with President-elect Moraes, describes him as apparently a man of most gentle nature, but in reality very energetic and uncompromising, though just, impartial, and, above all, tactful. He will not take office until November 15, unless Peixoto resigns in the interests of peace on or after May 3, when Congress assembles.

BODIES IN THE EMBERS.

Two Twin Babes, Six Children and One Young Woman.

The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. John Witt, and Mollie Hemrick, their servant, were burned a few mornings ago, in their house at McKendree Station, W. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Witt had just gone to work. Mrs. Witt escaped in her night-dress. The shock has almost unbalanced her mind. The fire started from a defective flue.

Mr. Witt is an employe of the railroad. He left home about 5 o'clock. Soon after, Mrs. Witt smelled smoke. She left her twins, six months of age, in her bed, and the other children and Miss Hemrick asleep, and went downstairs to investigate. When she saw the house was on fire she ran outdoors and screamed for help.

When Mrs. Witt came back she found the whole interior ablaze. She tried to rescue her children, but could not reach the stair. The house was of frame, and burned with great rapidity.

Before Mr. Witt heard of the fire the house was in ruins. The nine bodies taken from the embers were charred beyond recognition. They were buried in one grave. The eldest child was fourteen.

GEORGE HELM broke the world's rifle-shooting record at the California Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, making a possible seventy-five, three bull's-eyes in succession [and] bull's-eye was just the size of [a] the range 200 yards.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SIXTEEN of the indicted Gravesend (N. Y.) election conspirators pleaded guilty, one pleaded not guilty and one was discharged. This completes the list of McKane's indicted henchmen. A. S. Jamieson, the convicted Gravesend constable, was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

GOVERNOR WERTS vetoed one of the most important racetrack repealers passed by the New Jersey Legislature.

NEW YORK Custom House officers found a diamond bracelet concealed in a book on Bible characters, intended as a wedding gift to Juliet Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan. The authorities said it was smuggling. Mr. Morgan paid $450 duty and got the bracelet.

WILLIAM T. ZELL, who as Treasurer of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company embezzled more than $90,000 and absconded last January, walked into Police Headquarters, New York City, and surrendered. He says he played the races and is poor and sorry now.

THE racetrack repealer was passed over the Governor's veto in the New Jersey Assembly at Trenton.

GREAT harm was done to fruits and early vegetables in the Eastern and Middle States by frosts and freezing weather.

JAMES L. BARCLAY, the Chicago electrician who was stricken with appendicitis in Pittsfield, Mass., died at the House of Mercy. Two days after his illness developed Mr. Barclay underwent an operation, which was performed by a New York physician.

GEORGE TICKENOR CURTIS, one of the most eminent authorities on Constitutional law and the author of many legal works, died suddenly of heart failure in New York City.

THERE have been ten burglaries of country postoffices of New Hampshire in two weeks.

THE largest steel projectiles ever made by the United States army were successfully tested at Sandy Hook, N. J.

A GENERAL strike of the 10,000 coke workers and miners of the Connellsville (Penn.) region was ordered by the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers.

HENRY SCHAEFFER, a lad, while playing ball at Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y., was struck in the abdomen by a batted ball. He died soon after.

C. E. MORRIS, tax collector at Gravesend, N. Y., pleaded guilty to conspiracy, and was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

South and West.

THE residence portion of Ford, a growing lumber village in Kentucky, has been wiped out by fire. The Masonic Hall was first destroyed and then the fire spread to other buildings, destroying eight dwellings, one business block, a church and a saloon.

THE United States Government has seized the Unaka tobacco works at Greenville, Tenn., for violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

WINTER wheat in the West has been seriously damaged by frost, according to the crop expert of the Chicago Board of Trade.

EDITH and Fayette Horton, children of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Horton, were burned to death in a hay loft at Montgomery, Ala. They were playing with matches. They were aged seven and five.

MISSOURI Populists have nominated a State ticket.

NEARLY six inches of snow fell in Chicago a few days ago.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD, a letter carrier, was shot and fatally wounded by Guy T. Olmstead, an ex-carrier, in Chicago. An attempt was made to lynch the murderer.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, of Ohio, addressed the Republican League of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

SUPERINTENDENT MURRAY, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, reports the loss to winter wheat by the cold wave more presumptive than demonstrated. It cannot exceed five per cent.

THE Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina strawberry crop is reported as ruined by the cold.

Washington.

SEVERAL thousand children took part in the annual egg-rolling festivities in the White House grounds.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND suffers from an attack of rheumatic gout.

SECRETARY AND MRS. LAMONT, General Batchelder, Dr. Bryant and wife and Captain George W. Davis started for the South from Washington. They are going along the Mexican frontier.

IT was thought in Washington that criminal prosecutions in the armor plate scandals would be the only effective method of bringing all the facts to light.

A NEW modus vivendi has been agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States regarding the seal fisheries in Bering Sea.

INSANE, idiotic and permanently helpless children of dead soldiers are, by a decision of Assistant Secretary Reynolds, admitted to the pension roll under the law of 1890.

NEW YORK physicians advocated in Washington, before the Committee on Commerce, the passage of the bill establishing a National Board of Health.

THE President nominated George H. Houck to be Customs Collector for the District of Genesee, N. Y., and Henry B. Lovering to be Pension Agent at Boston.

Foreign.

THE Portuguese war ships, carrying Admiral da Gama and his staff of insurgent Brazilian officers, arrived at Buenos Ayres.

ADVICES from Berlin indicate that the Kaiser, Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert desire to induce the Czar to join them in securing a reduction of the expenditure of European Governments for military purposes.

SOCIALIST meetings were held in Belgium at which resolutions were passed demanding the abolition of royalty and the establishment of a Republic.

TWO THOUSAND people out of work pillaged stores in San Lucar de Barrameda, Spain, and were quelled by the military with difficulty.

ARGENTINA has demanded an apology from President Peixoto for the capture of an Argentine vessel.

ASSURANCES have been given to United States Ambassador Bayard that the British Government will carry out the findings of the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration with all possible speed.

THE Government is preparing to patrol Bering Sea with a fleet of thirteen vessels. They are the Rush, Corwin, Bear, Grant (revenue cutters), Albatross (fish commission boat), Adams, Mohican, Alert, Ranger, Yorktown, Concord, Petrel and Bennington (cruisers).

THE railroad between Jaffa and Jerusalem, which has been in operation about fifteen months, is now being run at a loss of about $120 a day. Two passenger and two freight trains are run each way daily.

LATER NEWS.

A VERDICT for $25,000 against Russell Sage was given by a jury in the Supreme Court, in New York City, in favor of William R. Laidlaw, who alleged that the famous financier used him as a protection against the Norcross bomb.

OLIVER JACKSON, one of the Grant murderers, was lynched at Montgomery, Ala. A dozen masked men took the prisoner from two deputies and shot him to death. Jackson had committed three murders.

GEORGIE, a girl eight years old, and Willie, a boy of five, children of William Shaffle, colored, were burned to death at their home in Cairo, Ill.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S suggestion that the old Kearsarge's name be given to the next battleship of the navy, meets with marked approval.

KOSSUTH'S body reached Budapest; 300,000 persons lined the streets through which the funeral procession moved from the railway station to the Museum.

THOUSANDS of Albanians recently attacked a Montenegrin village on the frontier, killing four and wounding seven of the Montenegrins. The fighting, which lasted a whole day, is liable to lead to more serious disturbances.

CHARLES BROWN, fifteen years old, of Kennett Square, Penn., was shot and fatally wounded in a boyish quarrel by his cousin, Andrew Milton, who is but twelve years old.

A DEFALCATION amounting to $33,000 has been discovered at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City. Gustav Hagen, a bookkeeper, has disappeared. C. E. Bartholomew, a customer, has bsen arrested for complicity.

MRS. VIRGINIA HOLT, wife of David Holt, a wealthy merchant, of Reevesville, W. Va., was found dead, hanging to a ventilator, and with two of her small children tugging at her skirts.

THE envoys sent by the American colony at Bluefields to ask the aid of Uncle Sam arrived in Washington.

MAJOR FRANK BELL, for twenty years an examiner in the Pension Bureau, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was despondent at the time, owing to ill health.

GENERAL REMIGIO MORALES BERMUDEZ, President of Peru, who had been sick for a long time, is dead.

HONOLULU advices report the appearance of another Japanese warship there and the arrest of seventy Japanese and an editor.

CRISP DECLINES.

The Speaker Refuses the Appointment as United States Senator.

Speaker Charles F. Crisp, of the House of Representatives at Washington, declined, with proper expressions of appreciation, the honor extended to him by Governor Northen, of Georgia, in appointing him to be a Senator of the United States to succeed Mr. Colquitt. The dispatch in which he put aside the tempting offer was sent after Mr. Crisp had consulted with the leading men on the Democratic side of the House, and after he had read the earnest appeals of his associates to refuse the honor which all of them considered him entirely worthy to receive. His resignation just now, in their opinion, would have brought on a contest for the Speakership that might have resulted in the utmost confusion, ill feeling, and party disorganization.

Speaker Chrisp sent the following telegram to Governor Northen, declining the seat in the Senate:

"House of Representatives,
"WASHINGTON, March 30.

"Hon. W. J. Northen, Governor, Atlanta, Ga.:

"I have an ambition to represent Georgia in the Senate of the United States, and appreciate most highly the appointment you have given me, but for the present, at least, I must put aside my ambition. I was, as you know, unanimously nominated Speaker. In accepting that office I have incurred obligations to our party throughout the country.

"A very large majority of the Democratic members of the House have united in a request that for the remainder of this Congress I continue in the position to which they have elected me. They base this request upon grounds which I cannot, in modesty, repeat, but which I cannot, in duty, ignore. As Speaker I feel to some extent responsible for the action of the House. I feel a pride in its organization, and have a settled purpose, so far as my influence extends, to have brought before it and voted upon bills which, if enacted into laws, will redeem to the fullest extent our party pledges. Thus, I think, I will best serve the interests of the people of Georgia.

"I am grateful to you for the honor you have done me. I am grateful to the numerous friends throughout the State who have seemed pleased with and who have urged my acceptance of my appointment, and beg that you and they will believe what I in the utmost sincerity say, that in declining it I am sacrificing a cherished ambition to what I regard as a sense of duty.

"CHARLES F. CRISP."

THE BUILDING BLEW UP.

Six Persons Killed by a Natural Gas Explosion.

The Whiteside building on Main street, at Alexandria, Ind., was demolished just before midnight by an explosion of natural gas, thought to have resulted from a leak in the basement. Nine persons were buried in the ruins, four of whom were burned to death. Three were taken out badly injured. The killed are: Ozea Ball, Harry Boyer, Jesse Harrell, Charles Hoover and two others unrecognized. The injured are: William Heard, bruised about the head and shoulders; William Pyle, proprietor of the barber shop in the building where all the victims were, was fatally injured; James Scott, badly burned and crushed, but will recover.

The ground floor of the wrecked building was occupied by Pyle's barber shop, the American Express Company's office, and the Whiteside clothing establishment. The floor of the building rose as if propelled by an earthquake and fell in a mass of ruins. Fire started at once and only three men could be extricated from the ruins before the firemen were driven away by the heat of the flames. The loss to the building and stocks will not exceed $10,000.

REVOLT IN SAMOA.

Battle Between Insurgents and Malietoa's Forces.

The steamer Alameda brings news of disturbances in Samoa, which threaten serious consequences unless soon checked.

The trouble, which has assumed the proportions of a war, grew out of the action of the new Supreme Judge, Ide, of Vermont, in imposing fines upon some of the minor chiefs for disorderly conduct, and imprisoning and compelling them to work on the public roads in default of the payment of the fines.

The followers of the chiefs arose in armed rebellion against these indignities to their leaders and demanded their immediate release. An attempt was made to disarm the rebellious natives, but they stoutly denied the right of European or other foreigners to interfere in their affairs and refused to lay down their arms.

The chiefs who had been obliged to do degrading work eagerly led their willing followers toward the achievement of revenge for their degradation and King Malietoa finally sent a body of troops to attack the rebels.

The Government troops had several encounters with the rebellious bands, in which thirty of the rebels were killed, about fifty wounded and a number made prisoners. The Government troops also suffered to the extent of a dozen or more killed and many wounded. In the series of fights the Government won.

The King's troops celebrated their victory by multilating one of their prisoners in a most horrible manner. The next day they treated another poor wretch in the same way and finally they made an unprovoked attack of one of the defenseless villages of their late adversaries.

With nothing to oppose them they indulged in most frightful atrocities. Houses were burned, woman were outraged and then killed, and the dead bodies beheaded and finally cut into small pieces and the maddened soldiers of the King desisted only when there was nothing left to destroy and nobody left to kill.

Meanwhile the other chiefs rebelled against the action of Judge Ide, and the support given to him by King Malietoa and the cry of "Death to foreigners" spread throughout the islands.

The United States, British and German Consuls are making every effort to quell the disturbances and restore the normal condition of things, but the hopelessness of their task unaided is apparent and the arrival of a warship is awaited with anxiety.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

A Remarkable Demonstration in His Honor at Friedrichsruh.

The band of the Lauenburg Rifles and the Altona Choral Society serenaded Prince Bismarck at his home in Friedrichsruh, Germany, in honor of his seventy-ninth birthday.

Telegrams, letters, gifts and flowers flowed into Friedrichsruh in a constant stream throughout the day. Count von Moltke, the Emperor's aide-de-camp, arrived at Friedrichsruh with an autograph letter of felicitation from the Emperor and a splendid cuirass with epaulets, which Prince Bismarck immediately donned, remarking upon the good fit. The Emperor's letter was most flattering. It said the steel of the cuirass was a token of sincere German gratitude to which His Majesty desired to give expression.

Among the Prince's numerous visitors was a deputation from the Halberstadt Cuirassiers. Prince Bismarck said he hoped to be able soon to enter into personal communication with the regiment at Halberstadt.

Presents were brought to the castle so rapidly that it was impossible to unpack them all. The castle yard looked like a freight depot. It was piled high with barrels, kegs, boxes, and bundles of all shapes and sizes.

The number of letters and dispatches received by the Prince was beyond all records of his former birthdays. The messages were received by the basketful every fifteen minutes during the day. They came from all the remote parts of the world—Bombay, Calcutta, Sydney, Melbourne, Shanghai, Tokio, Cairo, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Messages from the United States were exceptionally numerous. Hardly a European town of more than 10,000 inhabitacts is unrepresented. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon 7000 letters and 4580 telegrams had been counted and the messengers were still busy bringing more.

Bismarck banquets were held in the evening in Cologne, Essen, Augsburg, Mannheim, Dusseldorf, Halle, Schweinfurt and Heidelberg.

CRUSHED BY SNOW.

A Mining Camp Swept Away and Five Persons Killed.

Four immense snow slides and several smaller ones occurred in Canyon Creek, Idaho. One, at the Black Bear Mine, near Gem, covered up or swept away five cabins, killing five persons and possibly more. Several hundred men began shovelling after the disaster occurred, and three bodies were recovered. The snow is forty feet deep and almost as solid as ice. The Gem, Frisco and Poorman mines turned out their whole force of miners to work for the recovery of bodies. Arthur Swayne was taken out alive, but seriously injured.

The bodies of a man, a woman and a little girl have been found. Above Gem there are three other slides, one of them covering both railroads to a depth of considerably over 100 feet. This is damming Canyon Creek, and fears were entertained of a flood. Some of the slides have been destructive to flumes and railway property.

A slide came down between Wallace and Gem, cutting off communication. Another at Placer Creek carried away part of the electric light company flume, and left Wallace in darkness.

PLUCKY FARMER HALL.

But He Gave Up $5000 After Losing Both Hands and an Ear.

Basil D. Hall, a rich farmer and land owner at Great Bend, W. Va., recently sold a farm for $5000 in cash, which he kept in concealment about the house. Thieves entered his house and threatened to kill Hall if he did not deliver that amount to them. Hall told them he had sent his money to the Ravenswood Bank, but they tied him on a chair with ropes and then began to torture him by holding a burning lamp under the palms of his hands.

Although they were burned to a crisp, Hall refused to give up his money, and then the robbers forced his head down over the lamp and fairly roasted one of his ears. Then Hall turned over the $5000 in money, along with a gold watch and other valuables.

ROSE UP IN DEFIANCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIQUOR LAW CAUSES BLOODSHED.

Four Men Killed and Many Wounded in a Fight at Darlington—The State Dispensary at Columbia Sacked—The State Militia in Revolt Against Governor Tillman.

The expected has happened, and the bitter animosities stirred up by the endeavor to enforce the Dispensary law in South Carolina have resulted in a bloody clash between citizens and constabulary.

A fight occurred between the citizens and State constabulary at the railroad station in Darlington as the constables were about leaving. Constables Pepper and McLendon and Frank Norment and L. S. Redmond, citizens, were killed.

Everything had quieted down and the Sumter Light Infantry and constables were to depart. Constable Swann and two others of the constabulary left on the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad, and the other constables, eighteen in number, went to the station of the Cheraw & Darlington Road to depart. The train was late. Not many citizens were at the station.

Two of them, Paul Rogers and William Floyd, had an altercation. Floyd struck Rogers in the face with brass knuckles. Rogers fell, and Floyd jumped on him, but was dragged off.

Rogers had quarreled with Constable McLendon earlier in the week, and McLendon had been fined for drawing a pistol on Rogers. McLendon had some words with Mr. Redmond about the Floyd-Rogers fight. Some say Redmond cursed McLendon and McLendon fired at Redmond. Others say McLendon fired at Rogers, and that the bullet passed through Redmond's throat, killing him instantly.

The firing then became general, and citizens hurried to the scene of the encounter. It was found that the constables had scattered to the woods, and four men were lying on the ground—Citizens L. S. Redmond and Frank Norment, Constables Pepper and McLendon. Pepper was shot through the heart, McLendon through the stomach. He was fatally wounded. Norment is dead.

Chief of Police Dargan was shot in the side. Several citizens were wounded.

One hundred and fifty mounted men began scouring the woods for the constables, who were armed with rifles, and determined to fight for their lives.

The Darlington Guards were placed under arms, in an endeavor to preserve the peace, but the trouble had outgrown their control. Sheriff Scarborough was powerless, and under threats of being killed by the citizens if he interfered, subsided. One of the wounded constables was placed in Darlington Jail, protected by the local militia.

Mr. Norment, who was killed, had taken no part in the riotous proceedings of the last few days and had gone te the station on business of his own.

At Florence the people seized the rifles of the troops in the armory and were waiting to attack the constables when they reached that place. At 2 o'clock a. m. a mob entered the State Dispensary and destroyed the entire stock of liquor.

The three Columbia companies of State troops disbanded under the great pressure brought to bear on them rather than obey the Governor's orders to go to Darlington. The excitement there in consequence of this action was at fever heat.

Threats were made against the Governor and of burning the dispensaries.

Constable Drennan, one of the three who left Darlington by the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad, reported to the Governor that his detachment was fired on by the mob as the train was pulling out.

Later Details.

A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says While there were no new outbreaks in the dispensary war reported in the State on the second and third days after the trouble at Darlington, Governor Tillman was very active and important events took place.

Governor Tillman made his seizure of the telegraph offices in Columbia complete by placing armed militiamen in each, with orders to allow no messages, except purely personal and commercial ones, to be sent, received or delivered. His order, of course, does not shut off any despatches the State military authorities wish to send.

The Governor modified his order late at night, so as to permit newspaper correspondents to file special despatches.

Another important event was the sending of nearly four hundred soldiers to Darlington, whose citizens the Governor declared to be in a state of insurrection. He delivered a bitter speech to the troops just before they boarded the special train.

Governor Tillman also made a most remarkable speech earlier in the day to one of the Columbia militia companies which had refused to obey his orders. This speech was made in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, and was so vindictive and bitter that most of the men threw down their bayonets and belts and left, full of indignation.

No further trouble was reported from Darlington, the scene of the fighting, and it was stated that all the fugitive constables had escaped, and the citizens had returned from the search.

A dispatch from Darlington says: For the first time since 1877 a city in South Carolina has hundreds of troops quartered upon it. The military line was drawn up in front of the State dispensary, the place that is responsible for the appearance of the troops.

There was not the slightest obstruction or demonstration made by the people when the military train arrived in command of General Richbourg. They were met by General Farley and the Darlington Guards.

The Mayor of the city threw open every public place to the troops, and they were comfortably quartered in the Guards' Armory, the Court House, the City Hall and Mayor's courtroom. Altogether there are 220 men, most of them well drilled.

GOULD A JERSEYITE.

He Declares His Intention of Making Lakewood His Home.

When George J. Gould, the New York multi-millionaire, travels hereafter he cannot rightfully register from New York. He has declared to the New Jersey Legislature his intention of becoming a resident and taxpayer of that State, giving the value of his taxable property as $4,000,000.

Lakewood will be Mr. Gould's future home, and, like his brother Edwin, who has made Tarrytown his residence, his purpose in removing from New York City is to avoid paying taxes on what he considers an exorbitant assessment.

THE Dominion Government is unwilling to publish the report of the Major-General commanding the militia, in full, as it contains the assertion that the whole Canadian militia force could not withstand the attack of 1500 United States soldiers.

THE LABOR WORLD.

GERMANY has 343,000 railroad employes.

MANY flint glass workers are locked out.

BOSTON has a Hebrew Carpenters' Union.

A RAILROAD conductor in Turkey gets $27 a month.

A THRASHER in Turkey can command forty cents a day.

BRIDGEPORT (Conn.) builders have formed an exchange.

A MEXICAN mason earns from seventy-five cents to $1 a day.

THERE are probably 15,000,000 wage earners in this country.

SILK ribbon weavers are to amalgamate with the textile workers.

A STONE saw placed in use at Rutland, Vt., does the work of 100 men.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) workers are boycotting stores that do not close at 6.30 p. m.

FALL RIVER (Mass.) spinners only pay twenty-five cents a week to their union.

SIXTEEN labor papers went under last year, while twenty-seven new ones were started.

LOWELL (Mass.) carpet mills don't run on Saturday, and the time for other days has been reduced.

THE McKee and Jeannette, Pennsylvania, window glass factories are about to resume with 1250 men.

THE spinners' strike at Oldham, England, cost the union $200,000, and the treasury is being replenished by raising the dues to sixty cents a week.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) painters demanded eight hours and higher wages, and the bosses notified all hands in response that they must leave the unions.

THERE was only one tailors' strike last year, and the Merchant Tailors' Convention at Pittsburg expressed the hope that labor's grievances might be adjusted without resort to strikes.

PIPEMAKERS met at Birmingham, Ala., and indorsed the proposition that Northern manufacturers shall have the trade in their own territory and the Southern firms shall enjoy similar privileges.

To the families of forty-one deceased members the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen paid $1000 each during a recent month, making a total of $2,388,968.54 paid for benefits since the brotherhood was organized.

A TORONTO (Canada) mass meeting of the unemployed declared that the religious societies should give financial aid to the heathen at home and appointed a committee to request ministers to advocate labor's cause.

CARDIFF bakers, through their union, have reduced a week's work from eighty and ninety hours to sixty-three. Overtime is now paid for and wages have been increased twenty per cent. They also enjoy a half dozen holidays yearly.

JIM WARDNER, once famous in Western mining regions, is now whooping it up for Johannesburg, South Africa. The town has a population of 50,000, and Wardner says it will have 200,000 in five years. He says skilled men of many classes are in good demand, such as electricians, workers in wood and iron, carpenters and stone masons. The wages are universally $5 per day.

CAN'T BE SAVED.

The Kearsarge Stripped and Burned to the Water's Edge.

The wrecking steamer Orion, which sailed from Boston for Roncador Reef, for the purpose of saving the stranded United States war ship Kearsarge, found that the Kearsarge had been stripped, set on fire, and burned to the water's edge by the local wreckers. After becoming satisfied that there was absolutely nothing left of the Kearsarge that was worth saving, the Orion proceeded on her way.

Secretary Herbert was much disappointed on hearing that all chance of saving the old ship was gone, but was not surprised, as he had had great doubt, after recent reports of the condition of the wreck when seen by passing steamers, that the vessel could be raised and brought to some port for repairs.

The burning of the ship is believed to be due to the pilfering of natives from the Nicaraguan coasts, who flocked to the vessel in great numbers soon after she was lost.

While the attempt to save the vessel was dictated by purely sentimental reasons, there will be general regret among thousands of people, as well as many of the older naval officers, over her complete destruction.

Congress appropriated $45,000 for the purpose of restoring the vessel if possible, $10,000 to be paid the company if their attempt failed, and the remainder if the vessel was safely brought to some American port.

FRITZ KLOETZLER'S CRIME.

Killed His Wife and Four Children and Then Committed Suicide.

Fritz Kloetzler killed his wife and four children at his home in Dolgeville, N. Y., and then committed suicide. Kloetzler was formerly employed in the felt shop of Alfred Dolge & Son. For several weeks past Kloetzler has been out of work, and his family, which consisted of a wife and four children, were supported by the town.

Kloetzler had been contemplating this terrible tragedy for several days. He wrote to a former shopmate, now in New York, saying that he intended killing his wife and children and then committing suicide.

It was decided to arrest Kloetzler. At about 9 p. m. Policeman Cramer and assistants went to the house, and after repeated knocking, and receiving no response, forced the door open. On the second floor in one of the back bedrooms, lying on a few blankets, with their heads against the wall, were found the dead bodies of Kloetzler, his wife, and four children.

GOVERNOR WAITE WINS.

His Appointees to Denver Offices Authorized to Assume Their Duties.

The rebuke of Governor Waite, of Colorado, by the Supreme Court was not equalled in severity by the decision of Judge Glynn in the District Court upon the proceedings for contempt instituted by Police Commissioners Martin and Orr under the writ of injunction issued by Judge Graham against Mayor Van Horn and the new members, Mullins and Barnes. By this decision the injunction suit is dissolved upon the ground that it was illegally based, and the contempt suit was dismissed.

The Court censured Martin and Orr for arming men and placing dynamite in the City Hall to defend the hall from capture by the Governor after they had applied to the courts for an adjudication of their claims. Judge Glynn asserted that Mullins and Barnes were de facto and de jure entitled to the office, and that Martin and Orr had no color of title to the offices. The Governor upheld at every point. This is a great victory for Governor Waite and his party.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Volume VI, No. 1.

With this issue the ITEM enters upon its sixth volume. Notwithstanding the business depression of the past year we are pleased to say that it has been the most prosperous we have ever experienced in the printing business. The additions to our subscription list have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Our job trade has been remarkable. In the past three months we have sent out more work than in any quarter since we commenced business here. The scarcity of money however makes collections slow. Under the circumstances we have been as lenient with our patrons as we possibly could. We cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing our gratitude to our friends, patrons and faithful correspondents to whom much of the success of the ITEM is due. We hope their interest may continue.

CALVIN.

John Mierley, of Huntingdon, was a visitor here last week.

E. M. Wright was called to Huntingdon on Saturday last on business.

W. P. Wright and J. C. Shaffer are making new fence around their lots.

Our school will close this week and a more successful term has not been lately.

The Calvin drum corps met last Saturday evening for the first time in three months.

The recent cold weather killed all the young clover. Some farmers will reseed their fields.

Capt. Jos. Park, who went west about one year ago, is expected back in a few days, accompanied by his son, Seward.

Misses Emma Glasgow, Bertha Coder, Nettie Wright, and Dessie Roland are all students at the Huntingdon college.

D. K. Coder has finished his job of sawing in Juniata township and will move his mill to Penn township along the foot of Tussey mountain.

The magic lantern show that was held in the school house was very poorly patronized. We would remind our directors that there is a town hall that can be obtained for such troops.

The following M. E. Sunday school officers were elected: B. F. Mierley, supt.; J. C. Shaffer, asst. supt.; Dollie Steel, secretary; Wm. Hazzard, librarian. The teachers are D. M. Gosnell, J. C. Pheasant, J. C. Shaffer, Mrs. Geo. Roland, Mrs. B. F. Mierley, Mrs. S. N. Bumgardner, Mrs. S. H. Pheasant.

Moving day is at hand. Moved out: Wm. Hazzard to Martin Smith's house, Jas. Pincher to John Plumer's house at Newberg, Mrs. Prough to Harry Bum's old house, J. M. Wright to his farm. Moved in: A. L. Shore, of Huntingdon, to J. M. Wright's house, S. N. Bumgardner to his own house, J. B. Gosnell to J. C. Shaffer's farm, Mrs. E. Bumgardner and sons to Jas. Harbaugh's house, J. O. Smith, from Mill Creek to his farm, David Stapleton moved to Isaac Norris' farm in Penn township.

TROUGH CREEK.

If the weather continues favorable oats sowing will be the order of the day this week.

Joseph King moved to the valley last week. He occupies the old Ezra Greenland property.

It is said the Trimble saw mill will start to-day, Monday, to cut out the logs that have been put in during the winter.

Messrs. Jeff. Wright and George Saylor hauled the largest log to the mill last week that has been hauled. It is a monster as well as a beauty.

The cold weather of last week dried up most of our roads but the mud hole in front of A. W. Wright's blacksmith shop is a disgrace to the natives.

I am informed that Oscar, son of our old friend, Abraham Dean, deceased, will complete the barn that his father had commenced for 'Squire Pheasant.

The cold snap last week gave the merry frogs, sweet harbingers of spring, quite a set back, none daring to open their mouths until late Saturday evening.

The Pine Grove school closes to-day. It has been a grand success and we can cheerfully recommend the teacher, T. W. Smith, as an excellent educator and a thorough gentleman.

The township auditors held a meeting last Saturday to settle with the supervisor. It is rumored that there are a number of orders standing out that have been paid. I only give this as I get it, but the matter should be looked up. Union township has been swindled out of something near six hundred dollars in a few past years and some of us are getting tired of this kind of business, and the result will be that some one will be hurt financially some of these times.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

Farmers are preparing their ground for sowing oats.

Archie Brenneman has moved to Mrs. E. Bagshaw's house.

Jackson White and wife visited William Yocum's family over Sunday.

Lincoln David will move from Mill Creek to his farm in this township.

Miss Mary Wright and Jennie Dell were visiting friends here last week.

Prof. Giffin has raised a second singing class at Hawn's and is giving good satisfaction.

The Sabbath school at Hawn's is well attended and a great interest is manifested in Sabbath school work.

The schools are all gone. The teachers all gave good satisfaction. The Hawn school, taught by John H. Tate, closed on Tuesday, when each scholar received a liberal treat from their teacher. There has been a great deal of interest manifested in this school the past winter. The following scholalrs attended school every day during the term: Ralph Bush, Garfield Bagshaw, Willie Kelley and Frank Bush. On Tuesday evening at the close of the school an entertainment was held which consisted of speeches, recitations, dialogues and singing by the school. Prof. Giffin then favored the audience by singing a song entitled "An Old Man." Mrs. Jennie Bush and Miss Mary Yocum also sang a song entitled "He's A Drunkard To-Night." Mr. Tate then, in a short address, thanked the patrons of the school for the interest which they had manifested in the education of their children. At the close of the exercise a speech was made by Adam Bagshaw requesting the pupils to continue on at their studies during the summer months and start in next fall in advance of where they left off this spring. A vote of thanks was then given Mr. Tate for the interest he had taken during the school term.

MOUNT UNION.

April 2nd was moving day in this place.

Many of the district schools have closed down.

W. T. Bell spent a few days in Philadelphia last week.

B. C. Wharton has erected a neat awning in front of his store on Shirley street.

Anderson Beers, proprietor of the Commercial House of this place, is seriously ill at his home.

Mrs. Nettie Hunter, Miss Gertrude Bennett and Mrs. S. B. Nevell were laid up with bad colds last week.

The local Camp, P. O. S. of A., will hold a sociable at the Camp room on next Monday evening, the 19th.

G. C. Hain, of this place, assisted in the examination of the graduating class at Rockhill Friday and Saturday last.

Miss Fannie Long and mother, who were residents of this place for the past few years, will hereafter be found in Huntingdon.

R. J. Faust, jr., has completed a business course at Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, and arrived home on Sunday evening last.

The Jennie Gehr missionary society, an association of young people connected with the M. E. church of this place, held a festival consisting of seasonable eatables on Saturday evening last on Water street.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. Burrow preached an Easter sermon on Sunday evening to a large audience.

William Hight, who has been ill for the past month, is suffering intensely at this writing and grave fears are held of his recovery.

Rev. D. D. Kauffman will preach next Sunday morning in the Methodist church. There will be special music, also at Epworth League in the evening.

The Epworth reading circle met last week. The Bible study was on Moses and his character and the labor songs of Whittier were read. These meetings continue to grow in interest.

The mission band held its regular meeting on Sunday with a good attendance, Miss Emrett Clarkson presiding. Our pioneer missionaries was the theme discussed, which was full of interest.

The W. C. T. U. met on Saturday evening at Mrs. James Henderson's. A letter, which cheered the hearts of these faithful workers, was read by Mrs. Heaton from Mrs. Corbin, of Huntingdon, thanking the Union for the Bibles sent by them to the railroad men The men say they are the nicest Bibles ever sent them because of the large, clear print and the careful marking of precious promises and they read them at night. God says, "My word shall not return unto the void." So we believe this work shall prosper.

MILL CREEK.

Our schools will close this week.

Miss Mary Rutherford is improving very slowly.

J. O. Smith moved back to his farm in Trough Creek last Friday.

James Ricketts and family, of Lewistown, spent Sunday with relatives here.

I. N. Foust is having a vault built in his store and will place the new safe in it.

Rev. McGee, of Huntingdon, preached in the Baptist church last Sunday afternoon.

Miss Gertie McDonald attended the funeral of her little niece in Altoona last week.

Rev. Curry, pastor of the M. E. church, preached his first sermon since conference last Sunday evening.

Newton Carothers recently accepted a position as foreman on the Belleville railroad and departed for that place on April 1st.

Adam Rupert, whose illness we have mentioned before, died on Monday and will be buried Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. Services at the Lutheran church.

Sale Register.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property known as Mapleton Tannery, will be sold at public sale. The property consists in part as follows: No. 1, a lot of ground containing about 1¼ acres, having thereon erected One Steam Tannery, furnished with 4 steam engines, bark mills, rollers, scouring machine, Worthington force pump, etc. No. 2, a lot of ground, 50x100 feet, having thereon hair house, dryer, etc. No. 3, a tract of land containing about 4 acres, having thereon hide house, bark sheds for 5,000 cords bark. car scales, wagon scales and office. No. 4, a tract of land, containing 5½ acres. Also, the following personal property: Set wagon scales on Main street, baler, bark rosser, wagon, 5 carts, drill, anvil, forge blower, set pipe tools, 2 sets block and tackle, hoisting jack, 2 platform scales, 3 spring scales, bark and tan forks, yard hooks, unhairing and fleshing knives, wheelbarrows, trucks, shovels, picks, etc. For terms and further particulars, see bills.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, Dec'd.)

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE A. DAVID,
Executrix.

K. A. LOVELL,
Attorney for Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day purchased at Sheriff's sale all the personal property of James E. Walls and C. M. Walls, of Union township, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, wagons, horses, farm implements and grain in the ground. The same has been left in charge of said James E. Walls and C. M. Walls and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with same.

A. B. SMITH.

Feb. 27.'94-f.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at Sheriff's sale and left same in charge of John M. Quarry, of Cass township: Spring wagon, sledge and iron, rake and rough lock, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, hill side plow, hay rake, Champion mower, two-horse wagon and bed, hay ladders, hay rope and tackle, forks and rake, wind mill, lot hay, metal plow, 2 sets front gears, black horse, bay pony, 3 shotes, ⅜ interest in 20 acres grain in ground, bed and bedding, coal stove, lounge, 6 chairs, 3 beds and bedding, table, cupboard, doughtray, cook stove and pipe, 10 bushels potatoes and iron kettle. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.

JAMES D. QUERRY.

March 22, 1894.

GO TO

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

-FOR A-

Fine and Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Re

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, - Pa

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

NEW LOT HERE!

Fast Color Calico, 5 1-2 Cts. Yd.

Men's Seamless Derby Rib Top Socks, 4 pairs for 25c.

Lancashire Gingham at only 25c. a Yd

Boys' Waists at 18c., usual price, 30c.

HEavy rib Long Stockings, 4 pairs, 25c., heap at 13C. Pr.

The above goods are all new and illustrate a few of the MANY BARGAINS we have to offer you at

LYNN'S - NOVELTY - STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 4, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Laces, Silks and all kinds of Millinery at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—All the latest styles in New Millinery at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Mrs. A. T. Coder spent a portion of last week with friends at Tyrone.

—The spring session of the Huntingdon Presbytery will convene at Clearfield next Tuesday.

—The ladies of Mapleton and vicinity are invited to call and see my New Goods. Miss Kate Cowher.

—Dr. J. G. Spangler had water from the Mapleton Water Company's supply piped into his office yesterday.

—Mrs. Jno. A. Toomey was summoned to McVeytown yesterday on account of the serious illness of her sister Mrs. Pruner.

—E. Guy Rex left last Saturday morning for Millersville state normal school to resume his studies. Guy is a studious young man.

—C. H. Glazier, a very pleasant and able man, has succeeded his brother, the late John H. Glazier, as cashier of the Huntingdon Bank.

—W. M. Montgomery and daughter, Myrtle, of Altoona, spent a few days of last week in Mapleton, the guests of James Montgomery's family.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.

H. H. SWOPE.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday at 10.30 A. M. Subject by request: The unpardonable sin. Matthew 12, 31–33.

—Our borough schools closed last week. The term was a very successful one and the progress made by the pupils is very creditable to the teachers.

—In the Blair county court last week sixty-four tavern licenses and five brewery licenses were granted. Last year there were forty licensed houses in the county.

—M. E. church services for next Sunday are as follows: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; preaching services, 10.15, A. M.; Junior League, 3.30, P. M.; Senior League, 6.30 P. M.

—Ira V. Rex, who has been spending a few weeks under the parental roof, left last Friday evening to resume his duties as passenger brakeman on the Pittsburgh division.

—George W. Swope and family, who have been living in California for the past seven years, arrived in Mapleton yesterday. They have about concluded to remain in Pennsylvania.

—Prof. H. W. Pyles and wife left last Friday for their home at Waterloo. They are very pleasant people and made many friends during their sojourn in Mapleton, whose best wishes go with them.

—H. C. Crownover, of Barree township, one of the present board of directors of the poor, was in town Monday morning. His term expires this year and he will be a candidate for re-election.

—Two Blair county men, Jacob Dodson and Emanuel Smith, attended a revival at East Freedom last Friday night and on the way home quarrelled over the proper mode of baptism. Finally both drew pistols and commenced firing. Dobson was shot in the leg and arm. Smith was arrested.

—A business man who doesn't advertise is like a man who goes fishing without any bait and dangles the naked hook in the water, trusting to luck that some fish will accidently run up against it and be caught. Not infrequently men will enter some business, put up a little sign and then wait for some one to accidentally find that they want customers.

—The borough council has decided to make a tour of the streets and alleys of the town in order that they may determine what action to take toward promoting the cleanliness and health of the borough. A good idea, and every citizen should encourage the good work by burning all garbage and removing all filth that might be detrimental to health, or that is unsightly.

—Some miscreant entered the building in which our friend David F. Sloan, of Union township, kept his meat last Saturday evening and stole therefrom nine pieces of cured meat. Times are hard and many people are out of employment but this is no excuse for stealing. Mr. Sloan would have divided the last morsel in his house with a needy one and we hope the thief or thieves may be detected and severely punished.

—Rev. W. R. Whitney, late pastor of the Osceola M. E. church, and who was appointed to the James Creek charge, was in town Monday. There is a possibility that the arrangement may be revoked and that Mr. Whitney be placed in charge of the Morrisdale circuit, with Centre and Sandy Ridge attached. If such a change takes place, Mr. Whitney will likely bring his family to Philipsburg and make our city his headquarters on account of this being the most central point. We shall certainly be glad to welcome them to our city. —*Philipsburg Journal.*

School Report.

Following is the report of borough schools for 7th month and for the entire term:

No. 1.—Louisa A. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Average attendance	14	24	38
Per cent. of "	92	100	96

The following pupils missed no time during the month: James McHugh, Foster Bell, John Hagans, Guy Hicks, Mason Hicks, Thomas White, Loy McCarl, Charley O'Connor, Howard Chilcote, Wilda Rogers, Lomie White, Nannie Nupper. Edith Wood, Pearl McDonald, Lizzie Chilcote, Ella Himes, Myrtle Fisher, Pearl Neice, Edna Rogers, Jettie Moore. James Hommon, Victor Brumbaugh and Emory Shore missed one-half day.

TERM REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Totals
Average attendance	18	15	33
Per cent. of "	89	82	86

Pearl McDonald missed no time during the term and Ella Himes missed one-half day.

The following were promoted at the end of the term, making a total of 18 promotions: Guy Hicks, Mason Hicks, Charley Moore, Thomas White, Foster Bell, James Hommon, Wilda Rogers, Lomie White, Edith Wood.

No. 2.—E. Guy Rex, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole Attendance	15	28	43
Ave. "	14	25	39
Per cent. of "	96	95	96

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Walter Lamberson, James Fisher, Bennie Barkley, Lloyd Godard, Jesse Swope, Cora Miller, Nettie Nupper, Odessa Harvey, Bessie Neice, Eunice McCarl, Ada Wilson, Iva Chilcote, Mary White, Maud Hommon, Ada McDonald, Annie Lamberson, Olie Lamberson, Mattie Barkley, Ludema Shore, Lomie McCarl. Visitors, 33.

TERM REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole attendance	21	36	57
Ave. "	17	23	40
Per cent. of "	95	93	94

Following pupils missed no time during the term: Walter Lamberson, Jesse Swope, Lloyd Godard, Mary White, Annie Lamberson, Viola Lamberson, Ludema Shore. Visitors, 98.

The following were promoted at end of term, making a total of seventeen promotions: Emory Neice, Walter Lamberson, Nettie Nupper, Eunice McCarl, Cora Miller.

No. 3 School—J. G. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals
Whole Attendance	16	16	32
Ave. "	16	15	31
Per cent. of "	99	94	97

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Bruce Yocum, Wilbur Yocum, Howard Himes, Howard Baker, B. G. Codner, Eddie McCarl, C. W. Swope, Ray S. Godard, John A. McHugh, J. G. Blaine Yocum, Ellis Baker, Annie Marlin, Emma McDonald, Bessie Chilcote, Ada B. Wood, Bertha Hooper, Junie L. McConahy, Myrtle F. Wright. J. Duane Hicks, Philip McDonald, Jno. S. Hicks, Bertha White, Hannah Clemens and Elsie White missed one-half day each. Visitors, 22.

TERM REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Average attendance	17	14	31
Per cent. of "	97	89	93

Following pupils missed no time durthe term: Bruce Yocum, Wilbur Yocum, Emma McDonald, Bessie Chilcote, Ada Wood, Bertha Hooper, Myrtle F. Wright. Philip McDonald, Howard Himes and Ray S. Godard were present every day. Visitors, 101.

The following pupils were promoted during the term: Dorothea Robley, Anna V. Godard, J. Lee Rex, M. L. Wilson, O. L. Wilson, E. B. Griffin, Samuel Stroup, Ettie McDonald, Bessie Chilcote, C. W. Swope, Ellis F. Baker, Geo. G. Brumbaugh.

No. 4 School—H. W. Pyles. Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole attendance	13	6	19
Ave. "	9	5	14
Per cent. of "	86	94	90

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Minerva Wilson, Mary Spanogle, Viola Godard, Dorothea Robley, Thomas McDonald, John Hooper, Lewis Dysart, Lee Rex and Edgar Griffin. Visitors, 20.

TERM REPORT.

Following pupils missed no time during the term: Lewis Dysart and John Hooper.

Following pupils were present evey day: John Hooper, Thos. McDonald, Lewis Dysart, Lee Rex, Minerva Wilson, Mary Spanogle, Viola Godard, Dorothea Robley, Ed. Griffin.

Burgess Logan's Message--The Action of Council Thereon.

The following message was read to the borough council at a regular meeting held March 13, 1894:

To the Honorable Council of the Borough of Mapleton,

GREETING:—The indications are that we have passed through the most part of a very severe business depression; one which has caused many hearts to faint, on account of threatened starvation staring them in the face, while want and distress were being felt throughout the land. A kind Providence caused the heart of the philanthropist to open in sympathy and come to the relief of the indigent, and now, as the extreme toward which we have been drifting has been almost reached, let us as men who have the interests of our borough at heart, arrange our plans for the future with a view to permanent improvement.

1. Let us consider well the importance of good and substantial streets, with proper grade. For the past few years the streets have had good attention; yet there is room for improvements. Sewers, properly constructed, are very important, and now as we have an excellent water supply it would add to the comfort and convenience of our citizens to have permanent sewers. They would be an important factor in the promotion of health by carrying filth, which is otherwise allowed to remain on the surface and breed disease, and by forming an outlet for waste of bath rooms, etc. The present grade of our streets would insure good sewerage at a small cost. No doubt objections will be offered to a move in this direction, but let us consider that every improvement of a public character has a tendency to enhance the value of the real estate of our borough. Possibly in many instances the owners of property would bear the expense, or the most part at least, of the sewerage by their own property.

As it is at present, proper attention should be given to surface drainage so that waste may not be allowed to accumulate. Force of habit has caused many of us to become careless, and as a consequence we allow garbage to collect in the rear of our lots and in our alleys and out-of-the-way places, which during wet weather must, without any doubt, contaminate every well of water in the immediate vicinity. Let us look well to the cleanliness of our streets, alleys and by-ways and thereby insure the health of our citizens. The appointment of a health officer is looked upon with much favor.

2. Good pavements with proper grade are a necessity and a convenience. It is important, therefore, that an ordinance be passed at once regulating the construction of substantial pavements with the proper grade. A good pavement does not only add to the appearance of a town but adds greatly to the value of the real estate in the town.

3. The age is one of enterprise and improvement, and every citizen within the limits of our borough should remove all dilapidated and useless buildings and sheds as soon as possible and replace them with permanent and sightly structures, and such laws as are necessary for the regulation of these things should be passed, with such provisions as will meet all that the different features of the case may demand. Persons who do not feel that they have the means to make such improvements as are here suggested should be protected, while those who have the ability and lack the spirit of improvement, or are careless in regard to such things should be required to make these improvements within a limited time.

4. For the benefit of pedestrians street lamps should be placed at intervals along the different streets within the borough. Several citizens have lamps already convenient to their dwellings and there is no doubt that others will imitate their good example. Such lamps should be lighted at a certain hour and be allowed to burn until a stated hour, all to be regulated by the different seasons and by the absence of natural light. This would be one step forward and would be a great satisfaction.

5. Good behavior by every citizen is very essential to the peace and happiness of any town or borough; therefore, we should insist upon good order and require a careful observance of all laws that may be passed for the regulation of the behavior of those who have no regard for their own honor, much less the honor, peace and safety of others. Stringent laws will not injure those who do not violate them; good laws properly executed are only intended to bring into subjection the evil nature in man and thereby promote the peace and happiness of the law abiding. In concluding this section allow me to ask the cooperation of council and every good citizen in the borough in everything that will tend toward good order, and just here permit me to say with all sincerity that I hold no man at enmity, and aside from my official duty will lend a helping hand to any in need, but will in all cases according to my ability, and knowing no man, not even one of my household, but will with the facts alone regulate my own judgment.

6. Considerable revenue for the borough treasury can be obtained from licenses to peddlers, opera troops, exhibitions, and from concerts (except such as employ home talent). Such ordinances as are necessary for the regulation of these things should be passed at once.

Trusting that all citizens of Mapleton borough will co-operate with the officers having charge of the government of the same, I am, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. LOGAN,
Chief Burgess.

Above was referred to a committee of council who reported the following recommendations at an adjourned regular meeting held April 2, 1894:

To the Council of Mapleton Borough:

As a committee appointed your president to report on the chief burgess' recommendations to you in his message we make the following report for your consideration:

Section 1. While we agree with said burgess in many of his recommendations in said section, under the existing financial condition of our town and country at large, we would recommend to you this: That we make no improvements whatever on said streets or in way of sewerage, except such as must be done. Concerning the health committee mentioned in said section, we would advise this: That a committee be appointed from your number to look after the sanitary condition of our town.

Section 2. While our chief burgess' views are good and sensible concerning section second, we could not advise any action on said section from same cause as we mentioned in section first.

Section 3. Concerning section third we consider it a good recommendation, under favorable times, but could not advise any action at this time.

Section 4. We would advise no action on your part in way of carrying out recommendation in said section for reason given in section first as referred to by us.

Sections 5 and 6. We are favorably impressed with chief burgess' recommendations in said sections and would recommend to you your hearty co-operation in carrying out of said sections under existing ordinances.

COMMITTEE.

Mapleton, March 26, '94.

Above report was unanimously received, committee discharged and recommendations laid over for consideration at such time as the financial condition of the borough will warrant further consideration.

It was ordered that burgess' message, report of committee and action of council thereon be published.

Sepcimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassle, Wis,, was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottes of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottes of Eectric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaer, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured himentirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Large size 50c. and $1.00 Trial bottles free at B O'Connor & Sons.

MARRIED.

McCLAIN—MOSSER—March 29, 1894, at residence of R. F. Mosser, Beavertown, Pa., by Rev. R. H. Stine, assisted by Rev. C. F. Reitzel, Emory I. McClain, of Eagle Foundry, to Miss M. Olive Mosser, of Beavertown.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mied Goods and

RED FLANNELS,

also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock

BOOTS AND SHOES

and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know

TIMES ARE DULL

and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable

PRODUCE

in echange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

THE BLAND BILL VETOED.

THE PRESIDENT OPPOSES THE COINING OF SEIGNIORAGE.

He Declares the Measure to Be Ill Considered, Carelessly Drawn and Contrary to Sound Policy—Its Operation Would Impair Our Credit at Home and Abroad.

Executive Clerk Pruden has transmitted to the House of Representatives President Cleveland's special message vetoing the Bland seigniorage bill. The President puts it on the ground that the bill is loosely drawn and would rob us of our gold. He says he believes the coining of the bullion seigniorage might be safely and advantageously done provided authority were given the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds at a low rate of interest. He expresses a hope for a comprehensive adjustment of our monetary affairs in a short time in a way to accord to silver its proper place in our currency.

The message is in accord with the policy which Mr. Cleveland had hitherto laid down.

In the opening paragraph is contained the gist of the President's reasoning:

"My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both Houses of Congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered, and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interest of our people."

After referring to the repeal of the Sherman act, and the gradual revival of business which has followed, Cleveland says:

"I believe that, if the bill under consideration should become a law, it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases, that it would weaken if it did not destroy returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that, as a consequence, our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked, and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened."

Explanation of the seigniorage bill follows, and it is disposed of in a few sentences, in which the President inquires how the so-called gain or seigniorage, amounting to $55,156,681, can provide for retiring outstanding notes in circulation exceeding $152,957,000.

"It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity between the two metals.

"If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply to our people a safe and stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious."

Specific objections are strongly stated: "The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes.

"I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain, or seigniorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars, and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now authorized under any existing law.

"I suppose this section was also intended, in case the needs of the Treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such coinage; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the Treasury."

Dealing then with the ambiguous phraseology of the measure the President reveals the difficulties which the Treasury Department would labor under in endeavoring to carry out its provisions. He says:

"I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation Treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities.

"In anticipation of this result, and as an immediate effect, the Treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the Treasury must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation to be immediately presented for gold redemption, or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the Treasury."

The President then advocates granting the Treasury broader power than now exists for the issue of bonds to protect the gold reserve, concluding thus:

"I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the bullion seigniorage now in the Treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage, if the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution of that now existing and better suited to the protection of the Treasury.

"I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency, but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home, and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad. "GROVER CLEVELAND,

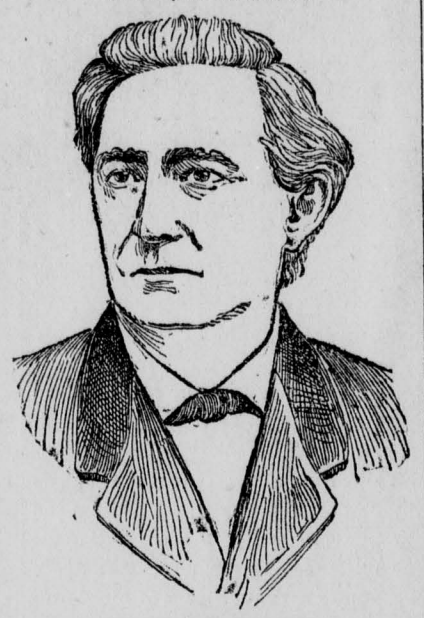
"Executive Mansion, March 29, 1894."

FRITZ GIGENDER, a saloon keeper of St. Joseph, Mo., prided himself that he "never took a dare." Somebody dared himself to kill himself, and he went off and blew out his brains. He will never take another dare.

THE King of Denmark says that Russia, Austria, Italy and Spain are willing to cooperate in reducing military expenditures.

SENATOR COLQUITT DEAD.

Never Recovered From an Attack of Paralysis in 1892.



SENATOR A. H. COLQUITT.

United States Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Georgia, died at his residence in Washington at 7.30 o'clock a few mornings ago. Around the bedside when he passed away were Senator Gordon and his daughter, Mrs. Jones; Senator Colquitt's Private Secretary, his nephew, Mr. Bunn; his son, Mrs. Colquitt, three unmarried daughters and his married daughter, Mrs. Marshall, of Chicago. As the end approached, the Senator's breathing became very heavy, but he relapsed into unconsciousness and suffered no pain. The flag over the Senate Chamber was raised to half mast when the Senate convened and the sombre emblems of mourning were once more conspicuous in the Senate. The desk and chair of the late Senator were draped in black. The House adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Atlanta, was born in Walton County, Georgia, the son of the Rev. Walter T. Colquitt, an eminent minister in his day, April 20, 1824. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1844 and admitted to the Bar in 1845. During the Mexican War he served as a staff officer, with the rank of Major. He was a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1859 and was elected to the House of Representatives in the Thirty-third Congress. He was a member of the secession convention of the State of Georgia, and later entered the Confederate service and was commissioned as Major-General. He was elected Governor of Georgia in 1876 and was re-elected in 1880. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1888. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1895. Senator Colquitt was stricken with paralysis in July, 1892, and since that time had been unable to walk without assistance. He has been able, however, to continue in a large degree his attendance on his Senate duties, being wheeled in and out of the Senate chamber in an invalid chair. Senator Colquitt leaves a widow, one son, Walter T. Colquitt, and four daughters, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Captain Marshall, of the United States Army, Misses Laura, Hattie and Dorothy Colquitt.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Senator were conducted in the Senate Chamber at 9 a. m. on the day after his death. The invited officials of the Government were in their seats—the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, many members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives. The ladies of the family of the dead Senator sat near the coffin, which was placed on a bier in front of the clerk's desk.

The services were conducted by the Senate chaplain, Rev. Mr. Milburn, assisted by the chaplain of the House of Representatives, Rev. Mr. Bagby.

The body of the late Senator was escorted from the Capitol to the Pennsylvania Station by a squad of Capitol police, followed by the Congressional Committee selected to accompany the remains to Georgia. The home of Mr. Colquitt was at Atlanta, but he was buried in Macon.

FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

Gravesend (N. Y.) Inspectors Sentenced to Various Terms.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, Judge Brown imposed sentence on sixteen more of the Gravesend men who violated the election laws, and who had pleaded guilty.

The heaviest sentence was imposed upon Michael P. Ryan, the Gravesend school principal, who was sentenced to six months in the Kings County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500.

Frederick E. Badder, Jr., was sentenced to five months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500.

Benjamin Cohen, the Coney Island saloonkeeper, was sentenced to four months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500.

William Lyons and Victor Bausenwein were sentenced to four months each in the penitentiary. No fine was imposed in their cases.

John W. Murphy, Morton Morris, John H. Brownhill and Conrad Steubenhord, Jr., were sentenced to the penitentiary for three months each.

Gattetson Morris, W. J. Tuttle, Nicholas J. Johnson, John M. Conliffe, William H. Stefart, Harlan Crandall and James H. Cropsly were sentenced to twenty-nine days in the county jail.

Frank T. Clark, the Inspector who pleaded not guilty, was discharged by Justice Brown and the indictment against him dismissed at the suggestion of Deputy District Attorney General Edward M. Sheppard.

AN AMERICAN SHOT.

Unwarranted Slaughter by the Governor of the Mosquito Country.

The New Orleans Picayune's special correspondent in Bluefields writes:

"News has just been received from Rama to the effect that William Wilson, an American, was shot by the Governor of Rama a few nights ago without provocation therefor. Wilson died at 6 o'clock next morning. The Governor, a Nicaraguan, of the name of Auguilla, who is a nephew of Lacayo, the Commissioner, refused to let a boat leave Rama with Wilson, who might have been saved if brought to Bluefields for treatment.

"Great excitement prevails at Bluefields. One shot fired would cause the death of every Nicaraguan in Bluefields."

Economy

requires that in all receipts calling for baking powder, **Royal Baking Powder** shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

There are 237 Baptist churches in New Jersey, divided into six associations, 264 ordained ministers, ninety-four licentiates, 202 pastors, and 42,507 church members. During the last year there were raised $427,606.59, of which $337,037.48 were for current expenses. The State Convention aided forty-seven missions and churches, and the total number of baptisms in the churches of the State was 1777.

Mrs. Janet Baldwin, of San Francisco, wants Mexico to pay her $100,000 for the murder of her husband by bandits in that country in 1887.

Mme. Marie Huot wants the dog tax in Paris raised from $1 and $2 to $6, because she believes that then the animals would be better watched and would not so often fall into the hands of vivisectors.

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon

Will be sent with every bottle of *Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure.* Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

TESTED BY TIME. For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cents.

To be contended with what we have is about the same as to own the earth.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit." Good Wife, You Need

SAPOLIO

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds,	Coughs
Sore Throat	Hoarseness
Stiff Neck	Bronchitis
Catarrh	Headache
Toothache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Asthma
Bruises	Sprains

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**, so quickly as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

Fifty cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

☞ **BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.**

NYNU—14

NORTHERN PACIFIC
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FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS

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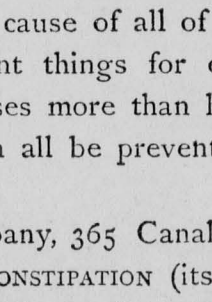

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It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

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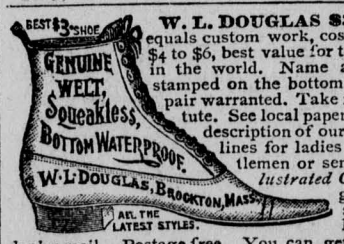
For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. The outer or tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, **protecting the shank in ditching, digging, &c. BEST Quality Throughout.**



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AGENTS WANTED to sell Belting, Packing, Hose, etc. P. O. 1371, New York.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND

for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

FREE.

Address **HOPEWELL CLARKE,**
Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

Riding a Bronco.

"It's all bosh, this talk about cowboys learning to enjoy the sport of riding a bucking horse," said a reformed cowboy. "Riding a bucking horse is like having boils- you never get thoroughly used to it. When you hear a fellow say he would like to ride a bucking horse he is either a liar or a greenhorn. The first day I ever went out with a herd of cattle I was dumped nine times because of the presence of a burr in my saddle-blanket. I have seen but one man that had grit enough to sit on a real bucking horse until it had bucked all it wanted to, and he was bleeding at the nose, mouth and ears when they took him off the horse at the end of a half-hour's struggle. As a general thing a cowboy will pull a horse's head up, wind the reins around the saddle-horn, take a firm grip on the saddle with his hands and then rowel the bucker until the animal becomes convinced that it is better to behave than to buck."—Phœnix (Arizona) Gazette.

The Duke of Fife, the son-in-law of the Prince of Wales, though he started life with a fortune, has steadily added to it. Stock in a London concern which he purchased some years ago at $150 a share is now quoted at $45,000 a share.

$42.50 for a Farm Wagon.

Tho best wagon in the world can be had for $42.50; a barrel cart for $3.50. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 5c to the John A. Salzer Seed Co.. La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue, where you can read about this wagon. A

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

BEYOND DESCRIPTION

The Misery Before Taking

AND

The Happiness After Taking HOOD'S.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I have been in poor health for 20 or 25 years, and have been taking doctors' medicines more or less all the time. I did not get much relief. My blood was in a bad shape and my system was all run down. I thought I must die, but noticing several testimonials in the papers in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla I bought three bottles and found that it did me so much good that I continued taking it. I was without appetite, slothfully sleepy, and had a headache most all the time. In fact I cannot describe my feelings. After using one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I found it was doing me

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

much good and now I cannot praise the medicine too much for what it has done for me. I am a disabled soldier 69 years old and was afflicted with many ailments, including kidney, bronchitis and catarrh. Since using 6 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am like another man. In fact I think Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life." R. H. BISHOP, Box 490, Hammonton, N.J.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food—palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for *Quick Flesh Building* in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

PATENTS A. M. LEGG & CO. 515 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C., ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS. Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.

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We have paid to our customers in 75 days. Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1000 can be invested; write for information.
FISHER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 18 and 20 Broadway, New York.

CAKED UDDER AND GARGET is positively cured by the use of **SCOTT'S ARABIAN PASTE.** GUARANTEED. Will not scatter or reduce the flow of milk. Sent by mail on receipt of price. ½ lb. 50c.; 1 lb., $1.00. SCOTT'S BLISTERS, SCAB and SWEAT, Price $1.00. Scott's Hoof Paste Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

UNITED STATES SENATOR HOAR, of Massachusetts, is a candidate for re-election.

"CARMEN SYLVA." the gifted Queen of Roumania, is threatened with paralysis.

IT is said that President Cleveland is an indefatigable reader of the Congressional Record.

M. WORTH, the great Paris dressmaker. is now almost seventy years of age. He is the son of an old English solicitor.

THE two Dromios of Congress are Representatives Wilson, of West Virginia, and Clifton R. Beckinridge, of Arkansas.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent his check for $100 and a letter to the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington.

IRVING, the English actor, played this season in ten cities of the United States for twenty-eight weeks and took in $595,693.50.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, receives an annual salary of $250,000, with handsome allowances in addition for domestic expenses.

GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, who owns a large tract of forest land in North Carolina, is making some scientific experiments in forestry.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is credited with being heartily in favor of the movement to reduce military burdens in European countries.

DR. LIVINGSTON, of Bennettsville, N. Y., has built up an extensive practice, notwithstanding that he had been a deaf and dumb mute from the age of three years up to three years ago.

GEORGE C. BAKER, the inventor of the submarine torpedo boat, died, a few days ago, in Washington. He was fifty-three years of age.

KING ALBERT, of Saxony, is one of the few great sovereign warriors now living. He is said to have more influence with the Kaiser than any other man.

THE courts have authorized Feriba, Emin Pasha's daughter by an Abyssinian woman, to assume the name of Emin as a family name, thus enabling her to inherit the large property left by Emin Pasha.

THE late Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, left no fortune and but recently sold his rich library to a commission of Hungarians, who presented it to a museum. The price paid was a trifle over $4000.

THE Prince of Wales is in constant dread of being trampled beneath the feet of a crowd, and he rarely appears in public except in a carriage which affords some protection. His appearance is the instant signal for a great crowd to collect.

ALTHOUGH Thomas Bailey Aldrich is nearly sixty his easy-going way of life has kept him youthful, and he looks younger than he is. His hair is slightly tinged with gray, but his face is ruddy and fresh and his voice is genial and "as balmy as one of his own stories."

KOSSUTH BURIED.

Thousands of Hungarians Follow the Patriot to His Grave.

Louis Kossuth was buried at Budapest one week after his death at Turin. Enormous crowds had gathered from all parts of Hungary to attend the funeral and mourn with the people of the capital. The streets were filled almost from wall to wall until sunset.

The streets leading to the National Museum, where Kossuth's body lay in state, were packed with people before 9 o'clock. The Protestant Bishop and forty-two priests at 10 o'clock entered the temporary chapel, where ex-Premier Tisza, the Hungarian delegates and Deputies, and twenty-five magnates awaited the opening of the service. The religious ceremony was short.

There was a pause, and then Maurice Jokai, the author, rose to deliver the funeral oration in behalf of the Hungarian Deputies.

While the coffin was being removed to the funeral car, the throng outside sang the revolutionary air, "Szozat." More than 300,000 persons from all parts of the kingdom had gathered in the neighborhood of the Museum, and the song was echoed and re-echoed down the streets to points half a mile from the spot where the procession was forming.

The head of the procession left the Museum at 11 o'clock. The Honveds of 1848 led the line, carrying with them their old standards and flags. Behind them walked 1000 women, clothed in black. Then came twenty canopied cars, the clergy, Kossuth's sons on foot, two carriages with women related to the family, deputies, delegates, committees, societies, peasants and peasants' wives and hundreds of little children in mourning. The procession was almost as broad as the roadways, and was five miles long. Between 14,000 and 15,000 volunteers guarded the route of the procession, and prevented the crowds from packing the streets through which the body was borne to the cemetery.

Kossuth was buried between Deak and Batthyanyi, two Hungarian patriots of his time and political tendency.

DOWN WITH THE BRIDGE.

Eight Carpenters Precipitated Into a Deep Ravine at Radford, Va.

Four men were killed outright and as many more received injuries which, it was thought, might prove fatal, by the collapse of the bridge over Connelly's Run, a deep ravine between East and West Radford, West Virginia. The names of the killed are as follows:

Andrews, R. H., aged thirty; lived half an hour, dying in his wife's arms. Mabes, Ed., aged twenty; skull crushed. Price, Thomas, colored, aged forty; had large family; died of his injuries. Thompson, Charles, aged thirty-five, married and has five children, killed instantly.

The bridge was a slender wooden affair, 300 feet long and seventy-three feet high in the middle. The structure was an old one, and workmen were engaged in tearing it down, as a new steel structure was already going up beside it.

About one-third of the bridge had been taken down, when the falling of a heavy plank knocked the props out from under a section some seventy feet long, which fell into the ravine with the eight carpenters.

CARNEGIE CONTRACT.

Secretary Herbert Submits a Detailed Statement to Congress.

Secretary Herbert sent to Speaker Crisp a full statement of the discoveries which led to the imposition of a fine on the Carnegie Steel Company for imperfect armor furnished for use on naval vessels under contract. The letter was accompanied by a large number of documents.

The Secretary reviews the whole matter at considerable length and defends the action of the Department.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GREAT BRITAIN has annexed Pondoland, South Africa.

LATE frost did much damage to fruit trees in the South.

BRIGANDAGE is greatly on the increase in the province of Cadiz, Spain.

PHENOMENAL gold strikes have been made in New Mexico and Wyoming.

THE gold reserve in the United States Treasury is gradually decreasing.

A TEACHER in an Athens (Ga.) school doses her disobedient pupils with quassi water.

THE Connecticut Fish Commissioners will stock the streams of the State with 1,500,000 trout fry.

GREAT apprehensions are felt in Switzerland on account of the insufficient snowfall this winter

THE Bell Telephone Company last year earned $3,925,485.69 net and paid $3,339,156 in dividends.

IT is estimated that 4200 head of cattle died in Fort Bend County, Texas, during the late bad weather.

THE Harvard faculty have increased the rental of dormitory rooms from fifty to seventy-five per cent.

THE gold output of the world in 1893 aggregated $150,000,000. These figures will likely be eclipsed in 1894.

BY means of a canal connected with the Platte River, Omaha expects to secure more water power than Minneapolis.

VIRGINIA is now in a position to negotiate with West Virginia for the settlement of the debt of the latter State to Virginia.

THERE is some talk in Europe of the chances of a Three-Emperor League, to include Russia, Germany and Austria.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., has just completed a sewer which carries its sewage sixteen miles and dumps it into the Pacific Ocean.

ENRAGED at the crying of his baby, Andro Bartelli, of Barbertown, Penn., threw it into a stove, where it was fatally burned.

POSTOFFICE authorities at Toronto, Canada, have seized copies of the Congressional Record, refusing to recognize the Congress frank.

FRUIT and grain have been greatly damaged by the Polar wave, which extended all over the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

EMPEROR WILLIAM wants European nations to make a common stand against American enterprises which adversely affect European interests.

A CONTRACT has just been made by the Canberry Lumber Company, of Duluth, Minn., to cut 100,000,000 feet of logs for $500,000.

REPORTS to the Chattanooga Tradesman show that during the past two weeks forty-two mills and furnaces in the South resumed operations.

THE latest news from Corea shows that the hermit kingdom is ripe for a revolt that may cause as much bloodshed as the palace riots of ten years ago.

EXPERIMENTS have been made in planting wet wheat by Washington farmers, and it has been found that not more than one-third of it will grow, and that which does grow yields a weak and inferior stalk.

THE Sierra foothill districts of California are beginning to realize that they can produce apples of a quality equal to those shipped from any other State. Many orchards are being set out to this fruit.

A COMMERCIAL crisis in Argentina is regarded as certain within the next three months owing to the agricultural losses through the drought. The wheat crop was good, but the prices yield no profit.

AN AMBASSADOR'S BRIDE.

Miss Louise Elverson, of Philadelphia, Weds Jules Patenotre.

The marriage of M. Jules Patenotre, French Ambassador to the United States, and Miss Eleanor Louise Elverson, daughter of James Elverson, the publisher, was performed at the latter's residence, No. 2024 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at 2 o clock p. m. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Ambassador, were witnesses for the groom and Mayor Edwin S. Stuart and Mr. James Elverson, Jr., brother of the bride, were witnesses for the bride. The French Consul was also present in an official capacity.

Cardinal Gibbons, clad in full vestments, accompanied by Archbishop Ryan, officiated.

The bride wore a white satin gown, en traine, with high neck and large puffed sleeves, a veil of tulle reaching to the end of the train and fastened to her hair by a diamond tiara. At her throat was a superb necklace of three strands of the choicest pearls, with a diamond clasp, the gift of the groom. She carried a white prayer book in her hands, but no flowers.

HANGED THREE AT ONCE.

James Upkins, Eduardo Gonzales and Manning Davis Put to Death.

A triple hanging took place shortly before noon at Paris, Texas. The men were James Upkins, Eduardo Gonzales and Manning Davis. They mounted the scaffold at 11.20 a. m. Gonzales made a short speech, in which he declared his innocence. He was followed by Upkins, who also insisted that he was innocent. Davis was sullen and refused to speak.

The crime for which Upkins, colored, and aged twenty-seven years, was hanged was an assault on his six-year-old stepdaughter. He said the girl received her injuries from falling down the cellar stairs. Manning Davis stabbed and killed his neighbor, John Roder, at Eagletown, in the Choctaw Nation. Davis invited his victim to his house and accused him of insulting his wife. Gonzales, a Mexican aged twenty-seven years, shot and killed John Daniels, a singing school teacher, on May 16, 1893, in Blue County, Choctaw Nation. Some of the young woman attending the school objected to Gonzales's attendance, and when told of this by Daniels, the former became angry and took vengeance on the school teacher.

WILD BEASTS IN ARKANSAS.

Driven From Their Lairs by Flood and Killing Stock.

High water has driven hundreds of deer, panthers, bears and other game from their swampy haunts in Arkansas to the uplands, and losses of cattle and hogs of farmers to an alarming extent have been the consequence. In the Saline bottoms, south of Little Rock, the animals devoured not only stock, but several desperate attempts have been made on the lives on people living in the vicinity.

Protective organizations have been formed in the bottoms and nightly raids are necessary.

How Very Delightful.

"What charming weather," we all say in the opening days of the early spring; then off go the wraps and up go the windows to let the balmy air come in—with it comes in numerous things that ought to be kept out. We feel sore from stiffened limbs, and many go tottering around with lame backs. Mr. Harry Williams, Greenville, Cal., under oath writes on this subject as follows: "A lady suffered so severely with pains in the back for two days that she could not sit up. One application of St. Jacobs Oil gave the sufferer a good night's rest, and in the morning she was well." That was charming.

WESTERN UNION telegraph profits reach 300 per cent. a year, it is claimed.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

THE first French railroad line was opened in 1828.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

The Best Men Wanted.

"Yes, sir; we want some good men, men of first-class character and ability to represent us. Among our representatives are many of the noblest and best men in America, and parties of that stamp can always find a splendid business opportunity at our establishment." That is the way Mr. B. F. Johnson, of the firm B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., stated the case in reference to their advertisement in this paper.

"I saved $1" is sweet music to the husband. "I ordered those pills, plasters and soap, usual price, $2; obtained them by mail for $1 from E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C." Free catalogue.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

Fogg refers to his glasses as an oversight.—Boston Transcript.

A Tennessee Patriarch.

The Rev. Asa Routh, now residing at Piney Flats, Tenn., has a record unequaled, perhaps, in the whole country. He is seventy-five years old, has been married three times, and is the father of twenty-nine children, eighteen girls and eleven boys. He also has seventy-two grandchildren, twenty-five great-grandchildren, and fifteen great-great-grandchildren. Five of his children now live at home He has preached at every town in East Tennessee and Southeastern Kentucky. He has baptized 900 converts, married 800 couples and officiated at 400 funerals. He is still in active ministerial service, is able to ride long distances on horseback, and three weeks ago, in a revival meeting at Rogersville, Tenn., led thirty souls to Christ. He is well preserved and very zealous. His name is a household word in this section, and his presence is required at all solemn exercises.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Keep One's Youth.

A distinguished English scientist, Mr. William Kinnear, in a magazine article, insists that the secret of perennial youth is to be found in the use of distilled water and phosphoric acid. He says that death, or disease that produces death, is caused by the deposit in the human system of calcaleous or earthly matter, and that the drinking of distilled water, which is itself a great dissolvent, and the use also of from ten to fifteen drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each tumblerful of water will remove such deposits and prolong human life to the very latest limit. In several of the great hotel in New York distilled water is provided at the table and for the use of the guests in their rooms, and the advertisement of this fact attracts many patrons.—Detroit Free Press.

Minnesota is not a very old State, but she has already more than $5,000,000 invested in public buildings and $10,000,000 in her school fund, with 1,000,000 acres of university land yet unsold.

Great expectations are entertained of the probable discovery of rich gold deposits in Australia, and prospectors, investors and schemers are flocking to that part of the world; thousands are going to Western Australia.

The lady whose portrait heads this article is Mrs. Mary F. Covell, of Scotland, Bon Homme Co., S. Dak. She writes to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I was sick two years with 'falling of the womb' and leucorrhœa previous to taking your medicines. I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and was entirely cured of both in six months; it is four years this month, since I was entirely well of both those diseases and have never had any signs of their appearance since and I am satisfied the 'Favorite Prescription' saved my life, for I could hardly walk around when I commenced taking that medicine and I think it is a God's blessing to me that I took it.

I was pronounced incurable by the best doctors here in the West. I gave up all hopes and made up my mind that I was to be taken away from my husband and baby of two years old. I was sick all of the time—could not eat anything at all. In one week, after beginning the use of the 'Favorite Prescription' my stomach was so much better that I could eat anything: I could see that I was gaining all over, and my husband then went and got me six bottles; I took three of them and my stomach did not bother me any more.

We sent to you and got the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and found my case described just as I was: we did what the book told us, in every way; in one month's time I could see I was much better than I had been; we still kept on just as the book told us, and in three months I stopped taking medicine, and to-day, I can proudly say I am a well women, yes, am well, strong and healthy.

When I began to take your medicine my face was poor and eyes looked dead. I could not enjoy myself anywhere, I was tired and sick all the time. I could hardly do my house-work, but now I do that and tend a big garden, help my husband and take in sewing."

The following will prove interesting to feeble women generally, and especially so to those about to become mothers. Mrs. Dora A. Guthrie, of Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn., writes: "I never can thank you enough for what your treatment has done for me; I am stronger now than I have been for six years. When I began your treatment I was not able to do anything. I could not stand on my feet long enough to wash my dishes without suffering almost death; now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine to take before confinement that can be found; or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last and she is the healthiest we have. I recommend your medicines to all of my neighbors and especially 'Favorite Prescription' to all women who are suffering. Have induced several to try it, and it has proved good for them." Yours truly,

Dora A. Guthrie

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions and irregularities, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness of the ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skilful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects *in any condition of the system.* For morning sickness or nausea, due to pregnancy, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use will prove very beneficial.

Dr. Pierce's Book, "Woman and Her Diseases," (168 pages, illustrated), giving successful means of home treatment, can be had (*sealed in plain envelope*) by enclosing 10 cts., in one cent stamps, to pay postage, to the Doctor, at his address, as given at beginning of this article.

Continued from first page.

before.' We ain't seen nuthin' of him since. His horse went by like lightnin', but he wasn't on it. I guess he's done for!'

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" wailed Baby. "Go and see! Go and help him, if he is to be helped!"

"Hev some coffee fust," said Aunt Mahala. "You can't find numore than his body now."

But Baby sobbed:

"Coffee! With his life in the balance!"

So away we went, old Uncle Nick ahead; as usual; and now we heard him calling and followed him.

There was a sort of hollow, set about with scattered bushes and full of curious rocks. In the midst of this lay the third bear, if possible, rather more completely dead than the others, and behind the bear sat the Englishman smoking a cigar.

"Ah! Good morning," he had said, as Uncle Nick paused in astonishment. "My horse got away and as I'd lost myself, I thought I'd just stop here for the night. Besides, I've managed to get scratched a bit."

"Scratched a bit," said Uncle Nick. "This ain't your ghost? You really are livin'—after fightin' a she-bar' hand to hand!"

"I fancy so," replied the boy.

"No experienced hunter would n't 'a' did it," said Uncle Nick. "It was blind luck. Sech a fight shows you didn't know b'ars."

"No, I didn't, indeed," said the boy. "But barring the scratches, I rather liked it, don't you know."

The scratches, however, proved to be pretty serious. It took Aunt Mahala several weeks to cure them. And these were doleful weeks for us. We were nowhere. The young Englishman became Baby's hero, and he her devoted admirer. She never had a moment for any of us again, and on breaking up, Aunt Mahala said:

"I suppose it won't be no news to you that our Baby is goin' to marry Algy St. Clair. I was sot ag'in it at fust, and we'll be lonesome, too. But young folks will hev their way, and I expect she'll be happy. Them b'ars did it, and pa says that makes him excuse Algy's bein' English."

We listened, and could find nothing to say. Each of us thought how different everything might have been had *we* found the bears in the woods and slain them.

However, it was no use; all was over, and Baby shortly went to England with her Algy.

I've no doubt she has learned all necessary graces by this time, but she never can be sweeter than she was there in the woods before the three bears' descent upon us to spoil our happiness.—*New York Ledger.*

Old Tim's Boys.

Years ago there was an old academy with an older principal, and it was so full of young boys, they were forever bursting out of doors, flying out of the windows, creeping out of the cellar, you almost expected them to bubble out of the chimney, or to dangle from the eavestroughs like veritable Brownies.

When the old, lank principal in green goggles first arrived, he was so solemn, thin and like a picture in a comic almanac, people said the boys would use him up in about a fortnight. The last teacher had been big as a prize-fighter, had left a lot of rods of assorted sizes, had whipped whole classes at a time and then resigned. Old Timothy Worthington (he really was a D. D.) put all the rods in the fire; told the boys he had rheumatism so that it hurt him to hold a book. The first few days they nearly expired at him. Queerly enough the second week they called him "Worthy Tim." They brought him (on the sly) red apples and flowers as if he had been a woman. They found out the old eyes behind the goggles twinkled at their fun, grew soft when he patted their heads (the littlest fellows), when he talked to the big ones as it they were men, and instead of tormenting him they actually ran errands for him, mended his desk and fixed a screen to keep draughts off his ridiculously thin and rheumatic legs. They were awfully afraid their "folks" would find that out. It seemed so "soft," but really Tim was a "brick." He actually interested them in their lesson, and when that feat was accomplished people said he was a success, but they could not understand it. When the younger boys began to look dull in the hot rooms and could not study well, instead of making them stay after school, this queer old chap used (right in school hours) to send four or five out to race and frolic five minutes. They would come in the instant his bony fingers tapped on the pane and would study like good fellows after it.

One night after school he had been watching their fun from the window, sliding down hill. When they came in for their books he said: "Every boy that went down hill made it slippery for the next, and each one that fell dragged another down, and that one another. That time you all got bruised at the bottom, Ned happened to be last. He managed to stop half way down and so escaped. Boys, it makes me think of four of my old schoolmates, jolly fellows. Jim Welles was the jolliest, with brains enough to have made him famous; Will Chester, nervous, sensitive, but never wanting to be left behind; George Edwards, a good-natured blunderheels; and me,—I was 'lively Tim' in those days. Would you believe it? One term we all started down hill. We were older than you, and it was a longer hill. Jim went first, and oh, he made it slippery enough for us! We had beer drinking, little gambling sprees, larks now and then with champagne for supper. Will Chester could not stand much. He got tipsy on a wine glass full, but he grew to love it—wine, then brandy. It made him witty. George worshiped Will. He could drink a lot without showing it. Boys, they had fun, oh, such fun for several years!—one making it slippery for the next one—always together. I was the youngest and at the end. One day I began to realize what was at the bottom of the hill, and I just managed—it was a hard struggle—to get on the level ground again."

Old Tim took off his goggles and the boys saw tears in his gray eyes. "I am seventy years old. I have had a happy life, thank God, and I hope I have dragged nobody down hill. But Jim, handsome, brilliant Jim, was a gutter drunkard and died in a hospital thirty years ago. Will Chester wrote a book that made him famous, then blew out his brains in an attack of delirium tremens. George Edwards is a bloated, beer-swilling loafer; he never lets me have a chance to speak with him, but slinks into a saloon when I appear. Boys, when you slide down hill, slide down as you have to-day, in the sunshine, with clear heads and a sure chance of no evil at the bottom."—*The Religious Herald.*

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of March 31th.

Population, 500.

Last consecutive number, 1441.

Bucks county added one to our population on Wednesday.

Nos. 992 and 994 received their final discharges on Tuesday.

There are sixty-two boys employed in the brush factory.

Thirty-six visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

Five inmates were received from Allegheny county on Thursday.

Six dozen chairs were received on Wednesday for use in the dining room.

Thirty-six arc light globes were received in the electrical department on Tuesday.

Dauphin county increased our population on Wednesday by sending us ten recruits.

No. 915 was returned to the Reformatory on Friday of last week for violation of parole.

Six gross of brushes were shipped from the brush factory this week. Orders for twenty-five gross were received.

The shirt factory shipped two hundred dozen shirts this week. The total shipments for the month of March were six hundred and seventeen dozen.

The following goods were received in the clothing and shoe departments this week: 1,568 yards of sheeting, 25 sides of sole leather, 2 gross of tooth brushes, 1 gross of combs, 25 sheets of tag board and 2 dozen shoe knives.

The following supplies were received in the kitchen department this week: 2,120 lbs. of potatoes, 3 cases of cherries, 5 cases of corn, 25 pounds of tapioca, 11 bushels of onions, 1 barrel of oyster crackers and 10 quarts of cranberries.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANcial condition of the borough of Mapleton for the year ending Monday, March 5, 1894.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of the Borough Tax Duplicate Rate 3 mills.

DR.		
To amount of Duplicate	$219 48	
" 5 per cent. additional on $21.94	1 10	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 3 35
" 5 per cent. off $152.16 for prompt payment		7 61
" 3 per cent. for collecting $152.16		4 56
" 5 per cent. for collecting $63.97		3 20
" Treasurer's receipts		201 86
	220 58	220 58

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Tax Duplicate. Rate, 3 mills.

DR.		
To amount of Duplicate	$219 48	
" 5 per cent. additional on $21.94	1 10	
CR.		
By exonerations		3 35
" 5 per cent. off $152.16 for prompt payment		7 61
" 3 per cent. for collecting $152.16		4 56
" 5 per cent. for collecting $63.93		3 20
" Treasurer's receipts		201 86
	220 58	220 58

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.		
To amount from 1892-3	$213 71	
" amount from collector	201 86	
" licenses from Burgess	2 00	
CR.		
By vouchers		386 67
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		7 73
Balance Dr		23 17
	417 57	417 57
To balance in treasury	23 17	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Special Fund.

DR.		
To amount from 2892-3	45 59	
" amount from collector	201 86	
CR.		
By vouchers		160 76
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		3 22
Balance Dr		83 47
	247 45	247 45
To balance in treasury	83 47	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series III.....$375 00

ASSEST.

Balance in treasury of Borough Fund	$ 23 17	
Balance in treasury of Borough Debt Fund, Series III	83 47	
Liabilities in excess of assets	268 36	
	375 00	375 00
Total indebtedness of Boro	268 36	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 12th day of March, A. D., 1894.

A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

New Stage Route.

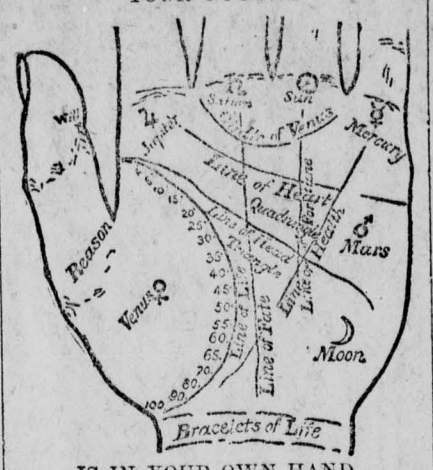
—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the best and most valuable quality.

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